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Your Home ... Your Garden

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY

Since 1893

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.



*Come out and see what cheer may be
For starveling souls and thin
Who come at last from drought and fast
To sit in God's Green Inn.*

Theodosia Garrison



A Garden in the Rear of Your Home Need not be Large to be Beautiful.

Have You Planned a definite program for your "Outdoor Living Rooms"? Have you selected those individual plants best suited to bring about that "mind-picture" visualized when you selected the site for your home or your garden? There are so many plants so nearly alike in appearance when they are young that a thorough knowledge of them is almost necessary to realize truly desirable results.

Our Nursery Line is so complete that in the hands of our experienced designers selected plants can be placed to grace the humblest cottage or the most palatial home. Perennial gardens, rockeries, rose gardens, lawns, lily pools, large or small trees, foundation plantings, borders—are only a few of the beautiful things our Landscape Department can create and plant for you.

The Westminster Nursery's Man has a mission! It isn't to "just sell you something",—but to study your problems from the angle of a landscape expert,—and to suggest definite plans for definite purposes. Our patrons are not left to select blindly from a printed list or catalogue, or in their own inexperience to plan and plant their own home grounds and gardens. When you plan new landscaping or wish to alter or add to your present garden, our representative will be pleased to call and give you direct and personal assistance. It will be the assistance of a competent and efficient and courteous gentleman, trained to help in the selection, planning and planting of our stock; and while it is his business to sell plants, he is most concerned in winning friends and regular customers for The Westminster Nurseries.

You Are Invited to ask for The Westminster Nursery's engineers to call, or request any information you may need. We want to be of service.



Landscape Service

To render our clients complete and trust-worthy Landscape and Horticultural Service is our aim.

Not only are we exerting every effort to furnish our customers with the healthiest and most shapely plants it is possible to grow; we are also making every effort to assist in the selection of these plants.

Several years ago we discovered that after we had applied years of effort growing some of the better stocks, occasionally our customers did not use these plants to the best possible advantage. We felt the need of a "Customer's Advisory Counsel" — a Division to which we might refer our patrons,—a Department concentrating upon giving the kind of information which would be dependable.

In the past Landscape Engineering has been considered a profession entirely distinct from the growing of plants. We decided that the best possible method of providing this "Advisory Counsel" was to employ reliable Landscape Engineers and combine their services with that of the nursery, and thus offer a Complete Landscape Service together with our fine stock.

Our Landscape Engineers are men who have spent the greater part of their lives in this work. They understand nursery stock,—know how, when, and where to plant. We offer you the services of these landscape experts.

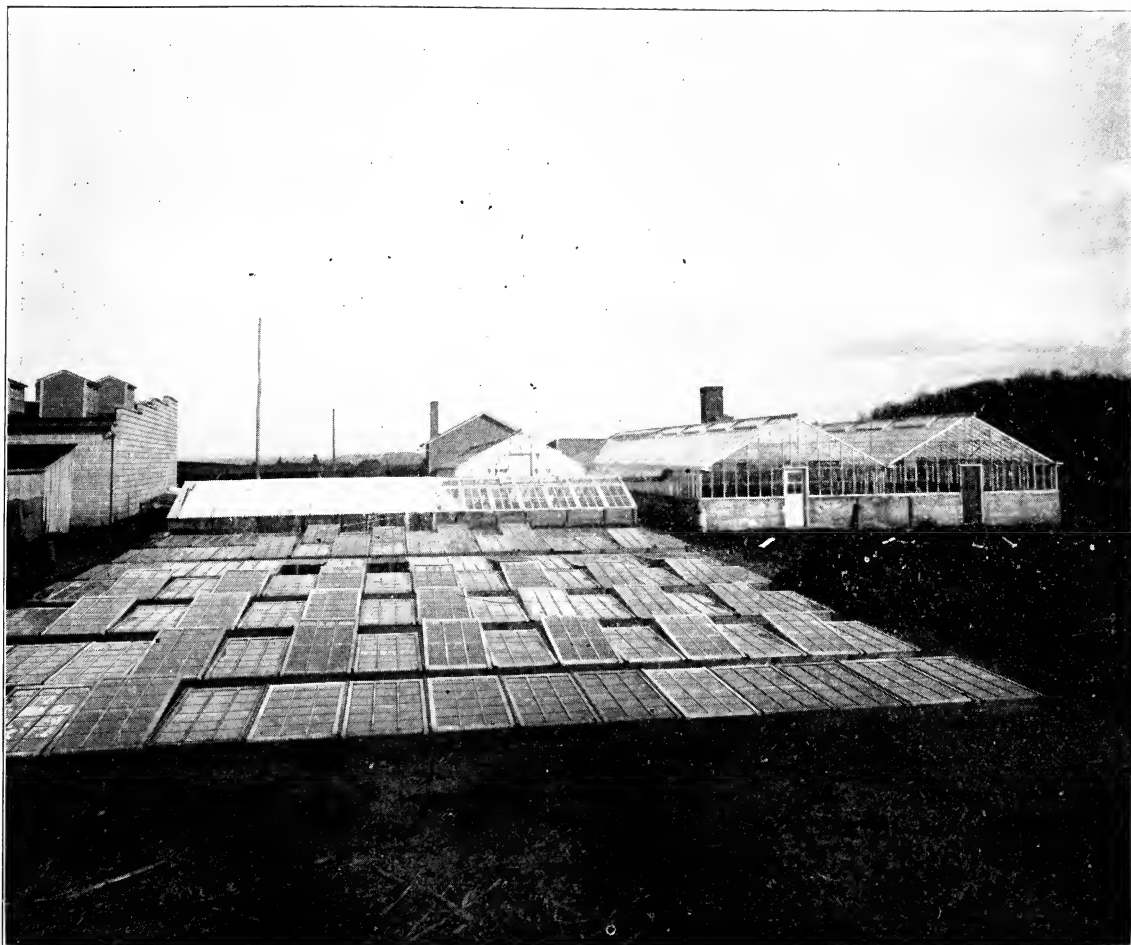
Whether you desire a formal garden of large proportions, or an informal foundation planting for a small home, you can likely profit by referring the matter to our Landscape Service Department. Whether you wish to plant a Park or purchase a suitable Garden Gate, this, our Landscape Department, will be glad to assist you in the planning and designing.

Surveys, designs, planting plans, cultural information and planning service are a part of their work. No charge will be made for the services of this Department—it is part of the WESTMINSTER NURSERY'S SERVICE.

This photo will acquaint you with Mr. J. E. Stoner, Proprietor of the Westminster Nurseries. Mr. Stoner has spent the greater part of his life in the nursery business. It is his desire that you receive from these Nurseries the very best plants it is possible to grow. He personally guarantees that they will reach you in the very best condition. He assures you that the stock you receive from the Westminster Nurseries will give you perfect satisfaction.



OFFICE OF THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY



PARTIAL VIEW OF COLD STORAGE PACKING BUILDING AND PROPAGATING PLANT



*A lot of
Our
Youngsters
Doing
Nothing
But
Growing*



Evergreens

Evergreens are undoubtedly the prettiest and most useful plant material used in landscaping. The wide ranges of colors and shapes of the different varieties make it an easy matter to select plants adaptable to almost any location and every need. Some are low spreading types; others are tall and columnar; while still others are conical or pyramidal in shape. One of the greatest advantages of an Evergreen planting is the immediate result obtained. The foliage is not lost in transplanting as is the case with most other trees and plants. During the winter months, which is the dormant period for trees and plants, the Evergreens, instead of adding to the bleakness and dreariness of the season, impart an impression of cheeriness and warmth.

All of our Evergreens are compact and well shaped. They come to you with all of their fibrous roots which are so essential to their well-being the first season or two after being transplanted. We take special pride in our method of digging Evergreens. We are very careful to take them up so that their root systems remain intact.

Arborvitae -- *Thuja*

The Arborvitae are probably the most frequently planted of all the evergreens. A variety of forms range from the dwarf round-headed to the narrow columnar types, offering a multitude of trim formal shapes. They are long-lived, and the taller growing kinds grow into large stately trees. Many of the Arborvitae are used in places where it will be necessary to keep them small. They respond to shearing and can be kept to almost any height desired. They will grow in fairly moist soil and will stand a small amount of shade.

American Arborvitae—This makes a wonderful hedge plant, also fine specimens on the lawn, and is very hardy and dependable in almost any place. A moist location is preferred, stands trimming well, grows bushy at the bottom and tapers at the top.

Arborvitae Berckman's Golden (*Biota aurea* Nana)—Dwarf, slow growing in form, bright golden color which changes to bronze in winter. A very valuable tree in foundation plantings.

Arborvitae Chinese (*Biota Pyramidalis*)—Closely resembles the Italian Cypress. Very slender form, light green foliage turning bronze in the winter.

Arborvitae Elegantissima—This is the golden tipped Arborvitae, grows 10 to 15 feet high. A rich lustrous green foliage, the branches are tipped with yellow.

Arborvitae George Peabody—Very similar to American Arborvitae except the foliage is a clear golden yellow. This variety is exceptionally good to get color contrast in your plantings.

Arborvitae Globosa—This grows in a compact round ball shape deep green in color, holds its color in winter. One of the best and most popular evergreens for foundation planting. Seldom gets over 30 inches high.

Arborvitae Hovey's (*Thuja occidentalis hoveyi*)—A semi-dwarf compact grower which has been offered by Nurserymen for a number of years. The foliage is yellowish-green. In form it is much like the Globe Arborvitae. It is considered a very good foundation plant.

Arborvitae Pyramidal (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)—A very good dense, compact, narrow, and pyramidal evergreen of deep rich green color. Reaches a height of about 10 to 20 feet. Rarely measuring more than 2 feet in diameter at the base. As a rule it has but one stem, making it less susceptible to damage by snow or sleet.



ARBORVITAE PYRAMIDALIS

Arborvitae Siberian (*Thuja occidentalis war-eana*)—Grows 6 to 8 foot in height; is conical in outline; has dark green foliage which is much heavier and more deeply crested than that of most Arborvitae. A hardy Evergreen suitable especially for foundation planting.

Arborvitae Tom Thumb (*Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana*)—A rounded form with finely feathered foliage. Very dwarf. Does not succeed best in this latitude.

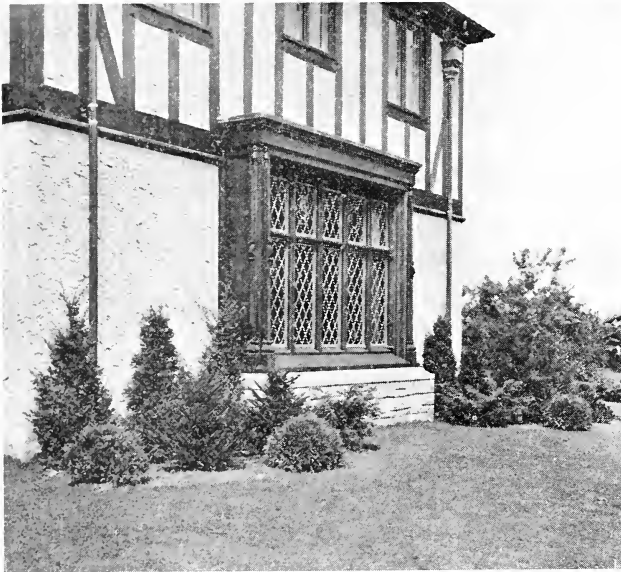
Cedars -- *Cedrus*

The common name of "cedar" is widely misapplied, especially to species and varieties of Junipers, Arborvitae and Cypress. Listed below are true cedars.

Cedar Atlas (*Cedrus atlantica*)—A beautiful tall growing evergreen tree. Feathery gray-green needles, one to two inches long, on long drooping branches. Of broad pyramidal shape.

Cedar Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*)—The *Cedrus deodara* is oftentimes mistaken for Colorado or Koster's Blue Spruce. It is a beautiful specimen tree. It grows large and stately. One of the handsomest evergreens for planting as a specimen.

Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*)—Similar to Atlas Cedar in form and general appearance. Very interesting because of its historical and scriptural associations.



A PLANTING OF CAREFULLY SELECTED
EVERGREENS

Cypress -- *Cupressus*

The varieties of Cypress which we are offering are in special demand because they retain a beautiful vivid color through the winter months. Many of the evergreens have a tendency to turn a brownish or somewhat drab color. The Cypress, however, are noted for their beauty during the coldest part of the year.

Cypress Lawsoniana—This is a tall graceful form, having very beautiful silver blue foliage on slender branches. The Cypress is a wonderful tree as a specimen on the lawn or in the garden. Ours are the true Lawson Cypress and are superior to seedling trees.

CYPRESS—continued

Cypress Lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop—This is an improvement over *Lawsoniana*, color a trifle deeper and claimed by some to be far superior. The trees we offer are grown from selected stock in the best possible way.

The Firs -- *Abies*

The Firs are the most graceful of the symmetrical Conifers. In form they have the symmetrical pyramid of the Spruce, and they have similar short needles and interesting cones; they supply an attractive variation in general branch structure and in foliage tone. They are hardy, enduring and beautiful.

Fir Balsam (*Abies balsamea*)—A neat pyramidal Fir which develops quite rapidly. It is known particularly for its extremely pungent odor. It is this tree that gives the "balsam odor" to our Northern woods. The foliage is of dark green color above and silvery beneath. Planted in dry locations it is somewhat short-lived, but in fairly moist soil and protected somewhat, it develops into a fine specimen.

Fir Concolor (*Abies Concolor*)—The Concolor or White Fir forms a compact symmetrical tree similar to Blue Spruce. As the tree becomes older, it grows more narrow and columnar. It is undoubtedly the best Fir for specimen plantings. Both the upper and under sides of the needles are grayish-blue, in contrast to the usual characteristics of the Firs.

Fir Douglas (*Abies douglasii*)—This Fir is oftentimes called Douglas Spruce. It is open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramidal. The lower branches are straight and somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones turn upward. Foliage is silvery blue. It attains an ultimate height of about 12 to 18 feet. A rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation.

Fir Nordman (*Abies nordmanniana*)—A symmetrical tree having dark coarse foliage which is silvery beneath. The ultimate height is about 30 to 40 feet. A good tree for screens and backgrounds.

Hemlocks -- *Tsuga*

The Hemlocks are remarkable, graceful, beautiful trees with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage. They prefer a moist, cool place and will stand partial shade. Respond to shearing, which makes them adaptable for hedges and screens.

Hemlock Canadensis, (Canadian Hemlock)—Very hardy pyramidal form, dark rich green dense foliage. Graceful habit and adaptable for trimming into a hedge form, making it a valuable plant. Also good for group planting.

Juniper -- *Juniperus*

THE JUNIPERS represent probably one of the most beautiful evergreen families. They have a wide range of uses and purposes. The Pfitzer's, a low growing variety, is especially popular in foundation plantings. The creeping kinds are very useful on terraces, etc. Those of tall stately forms are especially desirable as specimens or in backgrounds. Beautiful sky-lines or off-scapes can be effected by the careful selection of Junipers.

UPRIGHT TYPES

Juniper Cannart's (*Juniperus virginiana can-narti*)—One of the leading specimen trees. Its growth is of medium size, pyramidal form, reaching a height of about 10 to 20 feet. If left untrimmed, the growth is more or less open but none the less pleasing.

Juniper Chinese (*Juniperus chinensis*)—This Juniper seems to be immune from the usual effects of severe winters, and yet has the ability to withstand extreme heat and drought. It does equally well in almost any part of the country and in any situation except moist or poorly drained soil. Chinese Juniper is a native of Asia, and corresponds to our native *Juniperus Virginiana* or Red Cedar. It is not a new tree, but has recently become very popular because of its fine qualities and freedom from plant diseases and pests.

Juniper Chinese Pyramidal (*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*)—This variety was introduced to the United States from China. A distinct narrow pyramidal form with all of the leaves acicular or needle-shaped. Like all other forms of *Juniperus chinensis* is very hardy and retains its desirable colors through the winter. In form it is very narrow and columnar.

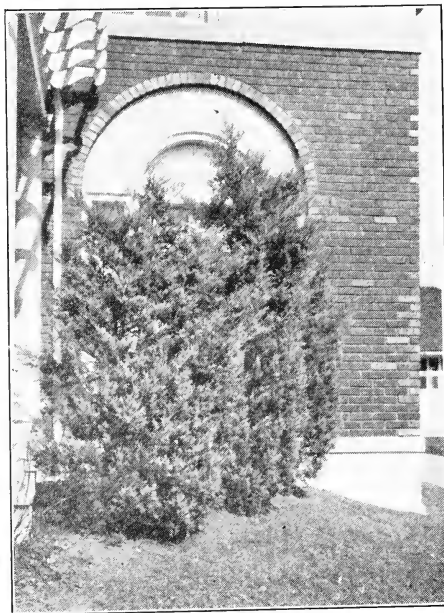
Juniper Colorado (*Juniperus scopulorum*)—Narrow, compact and symmetrical. Valuable in formal as well as informal plantings because of its narrow columnar form. Color varies from green to silvery blue.

Juniperus Communis Suecica (Swedish Juniper)—This is an old favorite columnar form, grayish green prickly needles. A compact grower. It seldom reaches the height of 10 to 12 feet. Stands trimming well and a good tree for formal use.

Juniper Glauca or Silver Red Cedar—This is one of the Junipers which, because it holds its glossy blue color throughout the winter, is so valuable a tree in a landscape planting. It thrives over a wide range of territory. Perfectly hardy as far north as central Minnesota and yet does well as far south as New Orleans.

Juniper Hills Dundee (*Juniperus virginiana pyramidaformia hilli*)—The summer color of this tree is grayish green. During the winter months a plum color is prominent. Grows to about 12 feet in height. A remarkable outstanding variety.

Juniper Hills Silver (*Juniperus scopulorum hilli*)—Selected for its magnificent silver foliage. Color is bright in summer and attractive throughout the year. Similar to Colorado Juniper in form.



JUNIPER GLAUCA

Juniper Irish (*Juniperus communis hibernica*)—This old familiar evergreen has been in cultivation for a great many years. It is formal in outline, which makes it very desirable in gardens where architectural features are to be emphasized. Foliage glaucous green. Seldom grows more than 6 to 8 feet in height or more than 1½ ft. in diameter.

Juniper Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)—Tall narrow trees well known over all North American continent. Early spring color of bright green gradually darkening throughout summer. Withstands a variety of climates and soils.

Juniper schottii—Schott Red Cedar. This evergreen grows in pyramidal form similar to the Red Cedar. It has a light yellowish green color, which does not change in winter. It also stands trimming well. Its growth is compact and symmetrical.

Juniper Greek (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)—A slow growing Juniper which eventually develops into a tall dense narrow tree. Because of its slow growth it is well adapted to foundation planting, rock gardens, or other situations where slow growing trees are required.

JUNIPER—continued SPREADING TYPES

Juniper Bar Harbor (*Juniperus sabina horizontalis*)—A true creeper resting close to the ground. Thoroughly hardy and sturdy in growth. Greenish blue in color. Especially adapted to terraces and rockeries.

Juniper Canadian (*Juniperus canadensis*)—The true Canadian Juniper forms a vase shaped bush reaching a height of about 2½ to 3 feet. It has dark green leaves above, with silvery blue beneath. Very useful when a low evergreen is needed in foundation plantings. Our Canadian Junipers are grown from cuttings assuring the production of trees true to type.

Juniper Andorra (*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*)—A most satisfactory low growing Juniper of recent development. It does not lose its foliage in winter; does not burn out; and through the year carries a most attractive variety of colors. As soon as the frost comes in the fall, it becomes a rich purplish bronze. It is not the brownish cast sometimes objected to in the Red Cedar, but a beautiful reddish purple hue, entirely different in this respect from all other Evergreens. The Spring and Summer color is a rich, bright green. It seldom raises its branches over 18 ft off the ground. For this reason it is ideal for use in a location where it is at the base of taller trees. It should be planted in the sun. Developed plants and propagating material are as yet quite limited, therefore it is considered quite rare.

Juniperus Horizontalis—Known as Hills Waukegan Juniper. Low growing, with long branches, deep steel blue foliage trailing along the ground. In winter the color changes to a rich purple. Very useful in a rock garden and along sloping banks.

Juniper Japanese (*Juniperus japonica*)—Sharp pointed grayish blue leaves marked on upper surface by two fine white lines. Grows 8 to 12 inches high and 6 to 10 feet in diameter. Will do well in either shade or sun. Very robust grower.

Juniper Koster's (*Juniperus virginiana kosteri*)—Or Koster's Redcedar. Forms a wide open bush with erect, gracefully arching stems from two to three feet tall. Of semi-dwarf and naturally spreading habit. Very hardy and strong grower. Marine blue in color. An unusually handsome plant. Especially useful, for margins of beds of taller growing conifers.

Juniper Meyer (*Juniperus squamata meyeri*)—Sometimes called "fish-back juniper". Unusual, plump, pointed and prickly leaves, bright shining blue color. The foliage appears of different colors when viewed from various angles. Distinct tones of green, white and pinkish red make it most striking in color. Grows irregular in form, some trees being more low than others. Ideal for a rockery. A very rare plant.

Juniper Pfitzer's (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*)—This evergreen is undoubtedly one of the most important of today. It thrives under almost any condition. It succeeds in exposed lo-

cations; in the full sun; and does remarkably well in shady protected places. The foliage is attractive greenish-blue. It will grow to reach a height of about 4 feet and a diameter of about 5 feet. One of the most popular Junipers for foundation planting and for groupings.



JUNIPER PFITZERIANA

Juniper Prostrate (*Juniper communis depressa*)—Rather low growing, eventually covering an area of about 7 to 8 feet. Sharp pointed gray leaves, light silvery beneath. Vigorous. Will grow in almost any soil. The extremities of the branches have a tendency to curve upward.

Juniper Prostrate Golden (*Juniperus communis depressa aurea*)—A golden form of the Prostrate Juniper, especially bright in color in the early spring, darkening slightly through the summer.

Juniper Savin (*Juniperus sabina*)—Known also as the Bar Harbor Juniper. A native to the coast of Maine. It has learned to live under adverse circumstances of the bleak winters on the rock bound seacoast. It is very sturdy and will do well in cities where dust and smoke affect some of the other Evergreens.

Juniper Tamarix Savin (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*)—An excellent dwarf variety sometimes called Gray Carpet Juniper or Tamarisk-leaved Juniper. A vigorous grower, forming a compact and perfect mat of bluish or gray-green. Grows very dense and does not change in color. When fully developed the average height is 1 foot and the spread 6 to 8 feet.

Juniper Sargent (*Juniperus sargentii*)—A rare variety of distinctive character which will help lift your evergreen planting out of the commonplace. Foliage, bright green when first coming out, but has a bluish cast after the season progresses. Extremely hardy. Will do well in poor soil. Likes plenty of sun. Forms a prostrate mat 6 to 8 feet across and 12 to 15 inches high when fully developed.

Pines -- *Pinus*

Evergreen—majestic and graceful—rugged, and of beauty beyond description;—these are the Pines. They are growing in fragrant beauty all over New England, far out into the great Northwest, and thence down to the sunny South. It is their lines that give the distinctive aspect of freedom and grandeur to our Northern landscapes, and they are, perhaps, the most majestic evergreens of the colder latitudes.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*)—This hardy Pine has a wide spread of great branches with long, stiff, dark green needles. Its resilient structure makes it most valuable for planting under the adverse conditions of poor soil, dry hill tops, sweeping winds, etc. Especially desirable for protective plantings or groupings around country and city homes. Picturesque as individuals, and attractive when planted with other Pines.

Pine, Bank or Jack (*Pinus banksiana*)—Quick open grower. Does well in poor soils. Useful in groupings and tall growing border plantings.

Pine, Japanese Table (*Pinus tanyosha globosa*)—Especially valuable because of its unique habit. Entirely distinctive from other evergreens. It grows on a short stout trunk branching out evenly in numerous branches, forming a flat table-like top. Long slim needles, soft and flexible, of a light green color. Valuable in rockeries, or among dwarf evergreens. A very uncommon variety.

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mughus*)—One of the hardiest of the dwarf evergreens. Distinctly round and compact. Ideal for foundation planting, edging, or low massing. In Spring the bright colored new shoots, like tiny candles adorn them, and provide a splendid contrast to other evergreens. They are unusually free from insects or pests and will grow in almost any location. They will stand a small amount of shade.

Pine, Red (*Pinus resinosa*)—Large dark velvety green foliage. Closely resembles the Austrian pine. Perfectly hardy and of rapid growth. Good for specimens or grouping.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)—This is the largest of all the pine trees native to the eastern part of the United States. It easily adapts itself to both moist and dry soil. Can endure considerable shade when young, but when it becomes older requires full light for its development. It grows rapidly, 15 to 18 inches a year, and a wonderful tree for tall background.

Pine, Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*)—Well known tall growing tree seldom growing straight. Rough and cracked bark, short leaves of pale green color. Grows rapidly. Prefers a cool, well drained, gravelly soil.

Retinosporas -- *Chamaecyparis*

These belong to the Japanese Cypress family, which embraces some of the most beautiful evergreens in cultivation. They are of such diverse growth that you can select a Retinospora for almost any place or purpose. They are stately as individuals and strikingly effective in groups. Colors vary from green to blue, golden, etc.

Retinospora lutescens—This is a dwarf variety suitable for rock garden work. It is a very scarce variety and deserves a place in the rockery.

Retinospora Pisifera (*Sawara cypress*)—One of the hardiest of the Retinosporas. The graceful, drooping branches are covered with soft, feathery, glossy-green foliage. Pyramidal in shape. It stands shearing well and makes a beautiful specimen for formal groupings. Very distinctive, but should not be planted too close to other plants or foundations.

Retinospora pisifera aurea—Similar to the above variety except the foliage at the edge is golden yellow. Very desirable for color contrast in group planting.

Retinospora plumosa—Is useful for hedges and formal work. Is of a tall pyramidal shape with fine green foliage. It grows into a wonderful specimen tree.

Retinospora plumosa aurea—Very hardy. Similar to Retinospora Plumosa except it has a rich golden color, which it holds throughout the summer. For specimen or hedges, or for color in landscape planting this variety is desirable.

Retinospora squarrosa veitchii (*Veitch's Moss Cypress*)—Because of its distinctive silvery-blue foliage, it is very desirable as a lawn specimen, or for color contrast in groupings. Like all Retinosporas, it should be given plenty of room for development. Pyramidal in habit. Very dense in branch structure.

Spruce -- *Picea*

A noble family of Conifers, pyramidal in form. Of massive structure and extremely rugged construction. Erect conical shapes. Very valuable in all types of decorative landscaping.

Spruce Black Hills (*Picea canadensis albertiana*)—The hardiest and sturdiest of all the Spruces. Even the smallest trees form round, sturdy symmetrical bodies and as they develop, continue to carry this particular style of growth. The foliage varies from dark green to a bluish tint and all of them are remarkable for their bright fresh color.

Spruce Norway (*Picea excelsa*)—The Norway Spruce is a tall picturesque and hardy tree, graceful in all its lines. For many years has been highly appreciated because of its rapid growth, its thriftiness and its heavy masses of deep green foliage. Used extensively as specimens and in backgrounds. Some of the oldest hedges in the United States are of Norway Spruce.

SPRUCE—continued



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Koster Spruce—This is a grafted variety and undoubtedly is the bluest of all evergreens. Rather high in price but a valuable evergreen as a specimen on the lawn.

SPRUCE—continued

Spruce Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens glauca*)—This is the beautiful tree found along the Rocky Mountain trail. It has regal grace and is of stern and unyielding line. Hardy as an oak and there is no State in the Union in which it will not thrive. It has steel blue foliage, glistening throughout the summer and winter, making it the best specimen for the lawn. Our trees are grown from selected seeds collected from Northern Colorado. This guarantees you the true Colorado strain.

Spruce White (*Picea canadensis*)—A free growing, thoroughly hardy evergreen of upright growth. It is not particular as to soil conditions and will grow in either dry or moist situations. Trees over fifty years old remain well-branched at the bottom and retain their pyramidal forms and show a good growth each year. The White Spruce will not lose its branches when crowded into other evergreens or against buildings. It withstands severe shearing.

Yews -- *Taxus*

In the Yews are combined the qualities of extreme hardiness and adaptability to various planting conditions. They are of the few evergreens which thrive in shady places. As individuals, they are distinctively rich in color.

Taxus cuspidata—Has a semi-upright form. Faster growing than *brevifolia*s. Foliage is a brownish green.

Taxus Cuspidata Capitata—This is an upright yew of tree form, with strong lateral branches. Can be trimmed to a compact pyramidal shape to take the place of boxwood or used as an individual tree.

Yew, Dwarf Japanese (*Taxus Cuspidata Nana*)—A dwarf compact evergreen absolutely hardy. Keeps its rich green foliage throughout the winter. A fine foundation plant.

Broadleaved Evergreens

A valuable group of plants of various species, characterized by their broad leaves which remain green throughout the winter. They are distinct from the fine-needled and scale-like foliated coniferous evergreens. Most of them prefer somewhat shady places.

In this latitude the really desirable evergreen shrubs are hardy. Most of the evergreen shrubs are of flowering types and produce delicately shaded flowers of great beauty. Many of them have foliage similar in appearance to some of the better varieties of deciduous plants, and during the colder months these broadleaved "greens" will go a long way toward giving the home a warm and comfortable appearance.

Abelia -- Bush Arbutus

Because it combines almost ever-blooming qualities with evergreen foliage, it is considered one of the finest foundation and specimen shrubs. The gracefully arching branches are covered with clusters of white tubular shaped flowers, which are flushed with pink. The first blossoms appear in May and are then present in abundance until frost. Will grow in dense shade, but does best in a sunny sheltered location.

Azalea

Soil for Azaleas

Azaleas like a light garden loam, much of the same quality as that preferred by Rhododendrons. On page 14 you will find information on how to prepare soil for Rhododendrons or Azaleas.

AZALEAS—continued

Azalea amoena—A beautiful and perfectly hardy shrub. Small, shiny, green leaves are completely covered in Spring by a blanket of rosy purple flowers. Unequalled as edging material for Rhododendrons and other evergreen material.

Azalea benigiri—Narrow, evergreen, slightly concave leaves. Bushy and compact in habit. Bright, deep red, almost scarlet flowers.

Azalea hinodegiri—Because of its profuse blooming qualities, it is the most popular of the evergreen Azaleas. Carmine pink blossoms almost hide the evergreen foliage in early Spring. The winter coloring is an attractive bronze-green.

Azalea Hinamoyo—This is a new variety and of great merit. Resembles Hinodegiri in habit and general outline, and flowers about the same time. The color is clear, soft shade of pink. Almost evergreen.

Azalea Kaempheri—A large beautiful fiery red flower. Grows tall and bushy and is absolutely hardy.

Azalea Macrantha—This is a large single salmon red. Resembles a Hinodegiri, but very late. A compact flat, quick grower, with dark green foliage.

Azalea superba—Small dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers are beautiful dark purple shaded to red at the outside.

Azalea Yaye-giri—Unusually strong, bushy evergreen Azalea which bears an abundance of salmon-red semi-double flowers. Most showy of all the Azaleas.

Azalea Yodogawa—A semi-evergreen type of Japanese Azalea. The flowers are purplish pink and brilliant. Blooms early. Free flowering.

Barberry -- *Berberis*

Dielsiana Barberry (*Berberis dielsiana*)—A new introduction. It is very similar in habit to *Berberis subcaulialata*, and is most attractive through the winter, when it is covered with bright pink berries.

Holly Barberry (*Berberis ilicifolia*)—An evergreen barberry with holly-like leaves which persist until new foliage appears in the spring. Bears beautiful yellow flowers.

Subcaulialata Barberry (*Berberis subcaulialata*)—A new Chinese introduction. Very strong hardy grower. Its masses of beautiful pink berries go far toward making your grounds bright and cheerful during the dull winter months.

Warty Barberry (*Berberis verruculosa*)—An evergreen barberry of dwarf spreading type. It is truly handsome with its dense dark green and lustrous foliage.

Boxwoods

Dwarf English (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*)—This is the true north English boxwood used for edging, and the slowest growing of all the boxwood family.

Boxwood, Bush form (*Buxus sempervirens*)—The taller growing variety of Boxwood. Very slow growing, but because of its closely branched habit, is much in demand for specimens.

LARGE BOXWOODS

Some of our customers prefer fully developed boxwood plants. To meet this demand, we have contracted for fine specimens, ranging in size from 24 inches up to five and six feet in height. If you are interested in large Boxwood, it will be our pleasure to have your correspondence.

Cotoneaster

Rock Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*)—of a low spreading type; pinkish white flowers in the spring; bright red berries in the fall and winter. Excellent plant for Rockeries.

Rockspray (*Cotoneaster microphylla*)—Low prostrate shrub having dark green leaves and bright red berries in winter. Very good for low rock planting.

Simon Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster simonsi*)—Shrub of medium height; spreading branches; pinkish white flowers in June. Abundance of bright red berries in winter.

Daphne

Garland Flower (*Daphne cneorum*)—Low growing evergreen plant, forming a mat of glossy leaves, covered from May until frost with close clusters of fragrant flowers. Fine rocky plant.

Euonymus Japonicus

Japanese Euonymus—A very useful decorative shrub with lustrous deep, green leaves. It has a bushy, upright habit. Needs winter protection north of the Mason and Dixon Line. Excellent for window box planting.

Firethorn -- *Pyracantha*

Pyracantha coccinea laland—Leland's firethorn. White flowers in large clusters followed by brilliant orange colored berries. The leaves are rich green. A splendid evergreen for almost any sunny location and makes a beautiful specimen plant or a splendid hedge.

Holly -- *Ilex*

The hollies are very popular evergreen shrubs. They have medium sized leathery, glossy green leaves. They are low growers and adaptable to varied soil conditions. Hollies deserve consideration in your planting plans.

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)—A slow growing tree having short spreading branches with dark shiny, thorny leaves. Has bright red berries in winter. The American holly is perfectly hardy if given a position sheltered from severe winter winds.

English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)—This variety is probably the most beautiful of all hollies. It is slightly more tender than some of the others, requiring summer protection in the south and winter protection in the north. Beautiful glossy evergreen leaves with bright scarlet berries.

Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*)—Has small oval green leaves, about one half inch long. Rapid grower, forming a dense compact bush, which can be shaped like boxwood.

***Ilex microphylla* (Small-leaved Japanese Holly)**—A compact and slow growing form of Holly having much smaller leaves than the standard Japanese Holly. It withstands severe clipping and therefor is a very good hedge plant.

Holly Grape -- *Mahonia*

Leather-Leaf Holly Grape (*Mahonia bealei*)—Sometimes called hollyleaf barberry. Has broad holly-like leaves of yellowish green tint and terminal clusters of yellow bell-shaped flowers, followed by purple berries. Very unusual plant. Prefers shady location and well-drained soil.

HOLLY GRAPE—continued

Oregon Holly Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)—Similar to the leather leaved variety except that the leaves turn to various shades of bronze and orange in winter and the berries are a dark blue. A really handsome shrub rarely exceeding 3 ft. in height. Prefers shady locations and will thrive in nearly any soil.

Honeysuckle -- *Lonicera*

Japanese Privet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera natida*)—A dwarf evergreen shrub having small glossy leaves. Will stand clipping readily and may be used in shrub borders or to form small hedges.

Privet -- *Ligustrum*

Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)—An evergreen privet with attractive rich, glossy leaves. Sometimes called the wax-leaf privet. Not hardy north.

Spurge -- *Pachysandra*

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*)—A most valued evergreen ground cover of low trailing habit. Seldom grows over six to eight inches high. It has fine glossy-like green leaves in abundance, with greenish white flowers in May and June.

Rhododendron

RHODODENDRONS are the handsomest of the broad-leaved evergreens and are not as difficult to grow as many plant lovers think. If your soil is properly prepared and well-drained you will have success with a rhododendron planting. All rhododendrons should be protected from severe north and west winds.

Rhododendrons flourish best in a peaty soil, and are most effective when grouped. In preparing a bed, locate it where it will be partially sheltered from the intense heat in summer and from the cutting winds in winter. Use old sod, old manure and sand, or better still, good leaf-mould which will prevent the fine hair-like roots from drying out in hot summer weather. Heavy mulching in summer will encourage your rhododendrons to grow more freely. Plenty of water should be given during the dry weather.

A mulch of so much as a foot in the fall is advisable. If old leaves are used they can be left on to decay and supply food for the coming season.

RHODODENDRONS—continued



RHODODENDRONS ARE EXCELLENT MATERIAL FOR NATURALISTIC EFFECTS

Under trees, in shaded places, in sour soils, where most other plants will not thrive, Rhododendrons will flourish. Their natural habitat is the densely shaded and sour soils of wooded sections.

Rhododendron carolinianum—Leaves rather small. Dark green above and narrow. Covered with brownish dots beneath, clusters of clear rose pink flowers in May. Very hardy.

Rhododendron catawbiense—This is a very attractive variety and is the parent plant of the majority of our Hybrids; is very hardy, being a native of this country. For groups in mass plantings should be used more extensively. A free bloomer. Flowers of a delicate pink shade are borne in large round trusses the early part of June.

Rhododendron maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron)—A rather late flowering variety which is used extensively for massing. Thrives better in shade than in sunny places. The flowers vary from delicate shades of pink to pure white, and are produced in great profusion. Blossoms July.

Rhododendron Pink Pearl—A new and magnificent Hybrid Rhododendron. Not hardy North of the Mason and Dixon line. Grows rather tall.

Ornamental Trees

for Shade and Beauty

Ornamental and Shade trees are, of course, a requisite in almost any landscape planting. If they are not needed for shade they at least necessarily become a part of the background. In offering ornamental and shade trees we have tried to select those which will prove entirely satisfactory over a period of years.

Our ornamental trees are straight and clean and well-branched,—you will like them.

Ash

Ash White (*Fraxinus americana*)—A tall broad-headed tree having oblong dark green ornamental leaves. Handsome specimen; very useful for street, avenue and park planting, as well as on the lawn.

European Mt. Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)—Fine, hardy tree, covered from July till winter with clusters of bright red berries. Very ornamental.

Beech

American Beech (*Fagus ferruginea*)—Handsome, symmetrical tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen and lawn, or for specimen. For high hedges when clipped.

Beech, Purple Leaved—A good tree for picturesque and contrast effect. Compact in growth and a symmetrical tree for large lawns.

Birch

Canoe Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)—This birch is known also as the Paper Birch. It is the loveliest of all the birches. The dark grayish-brown bark of the very young trees changes to a gleaming white. A wonderful specimen tree.

European White Birch (*Betula alba*)—Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

River Birch (*Betula nigra*)—A moisture loving tree of graceful slender habit. Densely branched. Remarkable for its torn and ragged reddish brown and silvery gray bark.

Catalpa

Catalpa Speciosa—A highly desirable tropical appearing tree with large, fragrant, purple and white flowers. Flowers abundantly in June.

Chestnut

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus*)—A well-known variety. Its magnificent spikes of white flowers make it very attractive. Fine for street planting.

Elm

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)—One of the noblest and most picturesque of American trees. Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form, and pendulous branches.

Elm, Chinese—A new Elm, originated in China. Fast growing, well-shaped tree, free from disease. This is the coming permanent, quick-growing shade tree. We recommend it above all others where quick shade and a permanent tree is desired.

Elm Moline—A remarkable new variety of extremely strong growth and large, handsome, deep green foliage.

Hackberry

Northern Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)—Foliage and form similar to the Elm. Grows 50 to 60 feet. A fine hardy tree.

Linden

American Linden (*Tilia americana*)—A rapid growing native tree which develops a round broad top. Its pretty little blossoms in June attract the bees and fill the air with fragrance.

European Linden (*Tilia vulgaris*)—Handsome symmetrical tree of pyramidal habit. Somewhat rapid growing. Leaves smaller than those of the American Linden. Fragrant flowers.

Locust

Honey Locust (*Gleditsia*)—A thorny tree well suited to gravelly soil. Not affected by borers. Fragrant white flowers are borne in profusion in May.

Maple

Japan Blood Leaf Maple (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*)—A small compact beautiful tree of blood red foliage. Very scarce.



NORWAY MAPLE

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)—A relatively rapid growing round headed symmetrical tree with large deep green leaves which turn to yellow in autumn. Excellent for lawn, avenue, or street planting.

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)—A low branched tree of medium height. Beautiful brilliant red autumn coloring. A fine lawn tree.

Silver Maple (*dasycarpum* or *eriocarpum* *Acer*)—Beautiful ornamental tree, in great demand for street, lawn and park planting. Easy to transplant; fast grower, thrives equally well in drained or low, swampy locations.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)—A magnificent, well-proportioned and long-lived tree, producing maple sugar. Its stately form and vigorous growth make it a desirable ornamental tree.

MAPLE—continued

Schwedler's Scarlet Maple (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*)—Strikingly vivid crimson fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist positions; red flowers in early spring.

Weir's Cut-leaved Maple (*Acer saccharinum weiri*)—A somewhat large growing tree having deeply cleft leaves and pendulous branches. A fine tree for large lawns.

Oak

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)—A picturesque tree especially noted for its corky branches. One of the largest growing of the oaks, bearing a fuzzy-capped acorn.

Pin Oak—Takes most kindly to cultivation; prefers moist soil, but is very adaptable. Particularly fitting as a street tree; good autumn effects.

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)—A large symmetrical tree adapted to various soil conditions. Dependable and long-lived. An excellent lawn or street tree.

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)—A fine large tree adapted to almost any soil. Foliage is a beautiful rich shining green turning to a brilliant red in the fall.

White Oak (*Quercus alba*)—A noble tree with stout spreading branches. A truly magnificent specimen.

Plane

Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*)—Very popular for street growing. A rapid, upright, clean grower and long lived; beautiful, dense foliage. It is not affected by the air of cities or by insects. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white color all through the winter.

Plum

Plum, Purple-leaf (*Prunus pissardi*)—Finest purple-leaved small tree. Young branches are very dark purple; leaves when young are lustrous crimson changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop.

Poplars

Poplar Bolleana—Leaves white underneath; similar character to Lombardy poplar. Gray bark, grows quickly.

Carolina Poplar (*Populus monilifera*)—Rapid grower. Large leaves, glossy, deep green. Valuable where shade is desired quickly. Useful as a screen or as windbreak.

Poplar Chinese—Similar to Lombardy, more compact grower and is said to be an improved type of poplar for ornamental screen etc.

POPLARS—continued

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus fastigiata* or *dilatata*)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and spike-like form; used for screen and formal planting.

Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—Large, rapidly spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.

Red Bud

Red Bud (*Cercis canadensis*)—Profuse, rich purple flowers in early spring. Effective with evergreens.

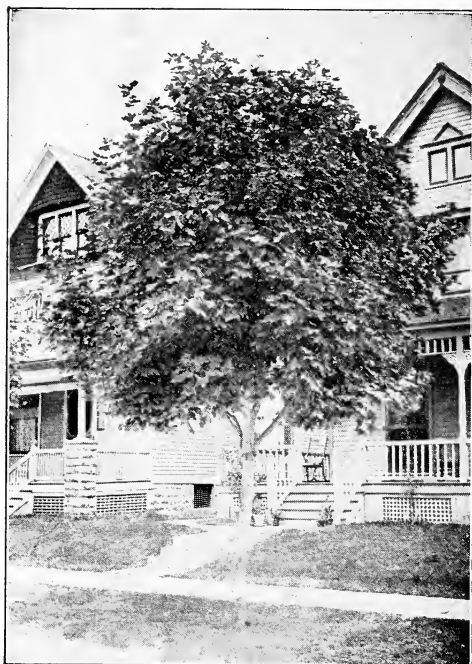
Russian Olive

Russian Olive—Silver-gray leaves and branchlets, orange berries. Good for massing—prefers sun.

Willows

Willow—Laurel Leaf, Shining dark green leaves makes this a worthwhile back ground. Good for the seashore.

Willow, Pussy, Bush Form—Very desirable for spring effects. Will succeed in dry as well as wet places.



ORIENTAL PLANE

Do not place trees too near the house in an effort to keep the rooms cool. The heat that comes in the window is largely the reflected heat from the ground, and not the direct rays. The sun's rays never seem so hot in the upper windows of a sky-scraper. Place your trees so as to shade the lawn if you would have the rooms cool.

E. C. Hilbourne.

Weeping Deciduous Trees

There are two classes of Weeping Deciduous Trees. Some of them, such as the Weeping Mulberry trees, are of umbrella-like form, and remain small and dainty. These are excellently adapted for planting on small lawns, and in informal plantings. Others of the Weeping Deciduous Trees, such as the Weeping Birches, and Weeping Willows, are large and graceful. The larger growing kinds should be planted where they have ample room for development.

Catalpa Bungei

Catalpa Bungei (*Umbrella Catalpa*)—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes a symmetrical, umbrella-shaped head without pruning. The leaves are large, heart-shaped, look like shingles on a roof. Hardy and succeeds everywhere. Very unique and desirable.

Weeping Mountain Ash

European Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia pendula*)—A fine, hardy tree, the head is dense and regular, covered in June with a mass of white flowers, later with yellow berries, which turn into bright scarlet and last long into winter. Very beautiful.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch

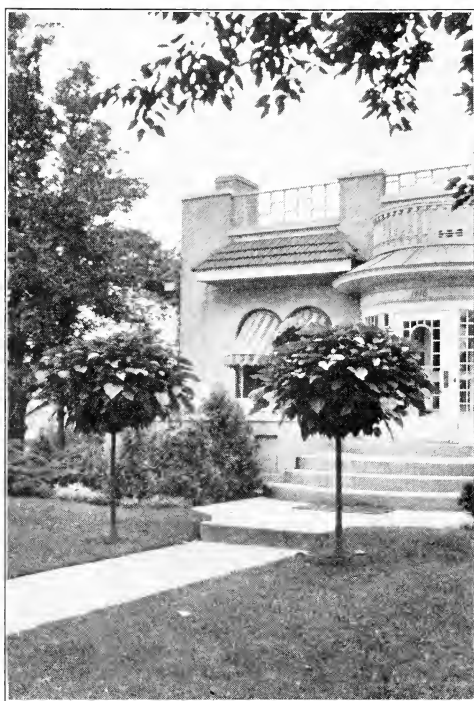
Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula* var. *pendula laciniata*)—Deservedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees. A strong, upright, grower with graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

Weeping Mulberry

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*)—A graceful, beautiful weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground, gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage lobed and of a delightfully fresh, glossy green. A rapid grower and exceedingly hardy. It bears edible berries in abundance—black and very sweet.

Weeping Willow

Wisconsin Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica dolorosa*)—A common, well known weeping variety. Forms a large, round-headed, graceful tree. Requires plenty of room and is highly desirable where space is available.



CATALPA BUNGEI

Flowering Trees

Washington, D. C., "The City Beautiful", is a vast illustration of the wonderful effects which can be produced with flowering trees. The experienced traveller who visits Washington, D. C., in the early spring will arrange to see this display of the most elaborate planting of flowering trees in the world.

As a whole, the flowering trees are considered rare stocks. We are offering only the substantial and hardy kinds. Your selection from this list will provide the most beautiful flowering trees being propagated today.

Flowering Crabs

Bechtels Double-flowering Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*)—One of the most beautiful varieties. Medium size, with large, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink in early spring. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of roses.

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*)—A beautiful hardy Japanese variety which can be used effectively either as specimens or in groups. In early spring it is covered with a multitude of small reddish-pink flowers.

Chinese Flowering Crab (*Malus spectabilis*)—A sweet-scented small tree with deep coral red blossoms early in the spring. Forms a vase-like head.

Japanese Flowering Crab (*Malus floribunda*)—Much like the Carmine Crab except that the flowers are light pink. One of the best known flowering crabs. Bush-like in form.

Parkman Crab (*Malus halliana parkmani*)—Slow growing dwarf tree bearing beautiful double pink flowers. Carmine buds. An ideal tree for the small garden.

Sargent Crab (*Malus sargentii*)—Very dwarf variety. Bear straw colored flowers with bright anthers. Scarlet fruit which persists through most of the winter.

FLOWERING CRABS—continued

Scheidecker's Crab (*Malus scheideckeri*)—A small upright tree bearing red buds which change to double pink flowers.

Tea Crab (*Malus theifera*)—One of the finest of the crabs. A sturdy spreading tree with the entire branches covered with white or pink tinted flowers.

Toringo Crab (*Malus seiboldi*)—Large pink and white flowers; brilliant scarlet fruit in the fall.

Japanese Flowering Cherries

Thousands of people journey to Washington every spring to see the Cherry Blossoms in Potomac Park between Washington's Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. The mere mention of Cherry Blossoms brings back memories of the lovely pictures made by the blossoming trees, the blue skies, the bud-green of the Southern spring and the exquisite reflections in the water. You, likewise, can have some of these beautiful trees in your garden.

Ben-Higan—This is the Japanese Cherry with large pink flowers produced in great profusion.

Brentwood—A very dependable flowering cherry because it flowers much later than most of the varieties. It has a large pink double flower.

Fugenzo—This variety is similar to the Brentwood, but double pink flowers, not so dark. Also late variety.

Ichiyo (*Hizakura*)—This is a double light pink variety and blends in well with the dark shades.

Kwanzan (*Kanzan-Sekiyama*)—Double dark pink, late and one of the best varieties.

Minakami—Large single flowers, midseason bloomer, very good variety.

Shirofugen—Flowers pink in bud changing to white, bearing two leafy green carpels in center. Handsome.

Nut Trees

Butternut

Butternut—A fine, native tree producing a large, longish nut which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Pecans

Schley—Medium to large; oblong, slightly flattened shell thin; kernel full, plump; nutty and rich in flavor. Good grower and one of the best.

Stuart—Large, oblong; shell of medium thickness, good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, best quality, rich and sweet; good grower and heavy bearer.

Dogwood

Dogwood Gray (*Cornus paniculata*)—Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.

Dogwood Red Flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*)—A freer bloomer than the white; flowers remain slightly longer than on white flowering varieties. Bright red berries in the fall.

Dogwood White Flowering (*Cornus florida*)—Among the best of native spring flowering small trees. Bright red berries in fall.

Magnolia

Magnolia Acuminata (*Cucumber tree*)—Pyramidal habit, vigorous growth; large leaves; flowers greenish yellow; pink fruits.

Magnolia Glauca (*Virginiana*)—A very handsome small tree bearing sweetscented, creamy white cup-shaped flowers measuring two inches to three inches across. The leaves are large and pointed, and of a dark green color. It is a very desirable specimen tree.

Lenne Magnolia (*Magnolia lennei*)—A fine Chinese Hybrid magnolia which grows to be a small tree. Has large glossy foliage and deep red cup-shaped flowers in April.

Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*)—A small tree with large glossy foliage and beautiful cup-shaped pink flowers blooming in April.

Flowering Peaches and Plums

Flowering Peach—In early spring this double flowering peach is covered with a mass of beautifully formed blossoms. Perfectly hardy and will do well in any soil in which peach will grow. Pink, white and red blossoms.

Prunus Triloba (*Flowering Plum*)—Double pink flowers before the leaves, April-May. Handsome and useful shrub.

Walnuts

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)—A large tree with a round or irregular head. It is planted for its beauty, its nuts and valuable timber.

English Walnut—One of the largest, most delicious meaty nuts, always in demand at a good price. Can generally be grown in any climate where peaches are grown.

Japan Walnut—Perfectly hardy; a rapid grower, handsome leaves, bears young and abundantly. One of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters, the shell a little thicker than the English Walnut. Worthy of extensive planting.

Deciduous Shrubs

Deciduous Shrubs are those which lose their leaves during the winter months. Vividly colored flowers, beautiful fall coloring, berries and fruit of different kinds, compensate for the loss of color during the winter. Many of these shrubs can be used very advantageously in back-grounds, in the borders, or even in some cases, as specimen plants.

By carefully selecting them, it is possible to have flowers of some kind in blossom from early spring until frost. Most of them are well adapted to a variety of soils and moisture conditions.

Althea

Althea—or Rose of Sharon—The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs and are easy to cultivate. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Amplissima—An attractive double rose red.

Ardens—Large handsome double violet flowers.

Beoule-de-Feu—A beautiful semi-double violet red Althea.

Jeanne d'Arc—A pure white double flowering variety.

Paeonia Flora—Attractive white flowers with cherry red center.

Pulcherimus—A very fine double pink flowering variety.

Aralia -- *Acanthopanax*

Aralia (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*)—A graceful shrub reaching an eventual height of seven to eight feet. Glossy deep green leaves and light gray twigs make it a desirable plant for banks, hedges, etc. The flower is insignificant but the fact that it will do well in shady and dry places makes it very valuable in some plantings.

Azaleas -- *Deciduous Kinds*

Flame Azalea (*Azalea calendulacea*)—A very conspicuous type, having brilliant flame—red blooms in early spring. Very attractive when placed in a border planting.

Kosters Red Azalea (*Azalea mollis*)—Large, brilliant flame-red flowers provide a beautiful riot of color. Thrive best in partially shady location. The pleasure derived from their first exotic blooms will more than repay you for adding them to your planting.

AZALEAS—continued

Pinkshell Azalea (*Azalea vaseyi*)—In color, this Azalea is an exquisitely clear pink, and the texture is that of an Orchid. Its delicate beauty is excelled by no other Azalea.

Swamp Azalea (*Azalea viscosa*)—This variety blooms in June and July, long after the other Azaleas have ceased to bloom. They have great masses of white flowers, and, as the name indicates, they like a moist location.

Sweet Azalea (*Azalea arborescens*)—A very fragrant variety, having lovely pure white flowers during May.



ALTHEA

Barberry -- *Berberis*

Barberry thunbergii (Japan Barberry)—A dwarf grower of thick, compact habit, graceful drooping branches, stands pruning well. Its brilliant red fruit clings through most of the winter. Leaves light green changing to a beautiful copper red in the fall. Also valuable for foundation planting, facing taller shrubbery or for planting singly on the lawn. Perfectly hardy.

NEW RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY

(*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*)

Similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry which is so popular for mixing in the shrubbery border, as single specimens, or for planting in clumps on the lawn, as well as for foundation planting and for hedges, but the foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red similar to the richest red-leaved Japanese Maples. As the season advances, this new Barberry becomes more brilliant and gorgeous and in the fall its foliage changes to vivid orange, scarlet and red shades. In this coloring it is unequalled by any other shrub and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type which remain on the plant the entire winter.

All that is required to develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons is to plant in full exposure to the sun.

Beautyberry -- *Callicarpa*

Chinese Beautyberry (*Callicarpa*)—A very attractive shrub because of its unusual purple fruit, which hangs on until late in the winter.

Beauty Bush -- *Kolkwitzia*

Beauty Bush—(*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)—An exceedingly handsome ornamental shrub which has come to us from the wildernesses of China and Central Asia. The foliage and habit are attractive when the bush is out of flower and it is perfectly hardy as far north as Montreal.

It grows 6 to 9 feet high when mature and as much through. Erect and twiggy, producing long, arching branches covered in spring with clusters of small, tubular flowers of the honeysuckle type, borne in such profusion that the bush is one cloud of delicate pink.

Beauty Bush has all the merits of a perfect shrub: hardiness, year-round beauty in foliage and habit, and an amazing profusion of flowers of beautiful color.

Burning Bush -- *Euonymus*

Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*)—Bright green foliage in summer which changes to intense shades of red and crimson in autumn making it a very conspicuous specimen.

BURNING BUSH—continued

European Burning Bush (*Euonymus europaeus*)—A tall erect shrub having dark green foliage and brilliant yellow and scarlet fruit in autumn. Good border plant.

Wahoo Burning Bush (*Euonymus atropurpureus*)—Hardy vigorous grower, producing an abundance of scarlet berries. Attractively colored foliage in autumn.

Butterfly Bush -- *Buddleia*

Buddleia var. Magnifica (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac)—This beautiful shrub matures rapidly and produces beautiful lilac-colored flowers in profusion. Blossoms the entire summer; splendid for cutting. Should be cut back to ground every spring.

Chokeberry -- *Aronia*

Aronia melanocarpa (Black Choke Berry)—Grows 8 to 10 feet. Delicate white flowers in May, and black berries persist until late in the season.

Crapemyrtle -- *Lagerstroemia*

Crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)—The favorite flowering shrub of the more moderate latitudes. Frequently termed "The Lilac of the South".

We offer the crimson, pink and purple flowering.

Deutzia

Deutzia candidissima (Snow Flake Deutzia)—Pure white flowers, very double, which are so perfect in shape they are frequently used as cut flowers.

Deutzia crenata (Double Pink Deutzia)—Grows 6 to 8 feet. Pink, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia)—Grows 3 feet tall. Profuse bloomer, pure white; blooms in May. Useful for facing.

Lemoine Deutzia (*Deutzia lemoinei*)—Very early blooming Deutzia, having large single white flowers.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester (Flowered Deutzia)—Very large, double white flowers tinged with pink in May and June. It excels in size of flower, profuse bloom and vigorous growth. The best of the Deutzias.

Dogwood -- *Cornus*

Bloodtwig Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*)—An erect shrub having red branches, lovely white flowers and black fruit.

Goldentwig Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera aurea*)—An attractive variety, conspicuous for its golden twigs which add color through the dull winter months.

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus paniculata*)—A medium-sized shrub bearing creamy white flowers through the summer, followed by white berries.

Elaeagnus

Cherry Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus longipes*)—An erect shrub with light grayish-green leaves and brilliant red fruit in autumn.

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)—An upright shrub with attractive light green foliage, silvery tinted underneath. Its flowers and fruit are both clear yellow.

Elder -- *Sambucus*

Golden Elder (*Sambucus nigra aurea*)—A vigorous large growing shrub which has a brilliant yellow foliage. Very effective in border plantings.

Cut-leaf Elder (*Sambucus nigra laciniata*)—Finely cut leaves. Flowers and fruit similar to preceding. A distinct, desirable shrub.

False Indigo -- *Amorpha*

False Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*)—A moisture loving vigorous shrub with fine feathery foliage and large spikes of pea shaped dark violet flowers borne in narrow drooping clusters.

Flowering Almond --

Amygdalus

Almond—Early spring flowering shrubs, whose flowers appear before the foliage. We have both the pink and white.

Forsythia

Forsythia fortunei—Grows 7 to 8 feet; good habit, arching branches and vigorous, upright grower. Yellow or golden flower, blooming April and May.

Forsythia intermedia (Border Golden Bell)—Grows 6 to 8 feet. Bright yellow flowers in April before the leaves unfold. Profuse and beautiful in bloom.

FORSYTHIA—continued

Forsythia suspensa—Weeping golden Bell, graceful drooping habit. Excellent for massing, banks, or hanging over retaining walls.

Forsythia viridissima (Green Stem Forsythia)—Grows 7 to 8 feet. Vigorous grower; has dark green bark and thick green leaves. This is the last of the Forsythias to flower. Yellow or golden bloom April and May.



SHRUBS DO ADD ATTRACTIVENESS

Goldenchain -- *Laburnum*

Goldenchain (*Laburnum vulgare*)—An erect tree-like shrub having long yellow racemes which have the appearance of yellow wisteria blooms.

Holly -- *Ilex*

Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)—Tall erect shrub having brilliant scarlet berries. Grows best in moist location.

Fine-tooth Holly (*Ilex serrata sieboldi*)—Medium-growing shrub. Twigs entirely covered with holly-like berries; very desirable for use with broad-leaf evergreens.

Honeysuckles -- *Lonicera*

Bella candida (White Bell Honeysuckle)—Grows 8 to 9 feet; vigorous.

Morrowi—Grows 7 to 8 feet. Spreading habits. White flowers during May and June. Good foliage.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian (*Tartarica rosea*)—The best known of all the Bush Honeysuckles. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, somewhat spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of bright pink color, followed by showy red berries which ripen in mid-summer, and cling to the bush for several weeks.

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian (*Tartarica alba*)—About the same as the above except that the flowers are white.

Hydrangeas



Hydrangea aborescens (Hills of Snow or Everblooming)—Becomes a good-sized shrub to which the name Hills of Snow may well be applied—a profusion of large, snow-white flowers turning green instead of bronze as do other Hydrangeas. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil and thrives in partial shade, but does best in full sun. It blooms from June till September.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—A good variety to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom. It produces the largest flower heads of any of the hardy shrubs. Allowed to grow naturally, it assumes stately proportions, reaching a height of seven feet, and during the hot months is covered with its great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side and drooping gracefully of their own weight. Valuable for winter decoration if flowers are allowed to dry on bush.

Hydrangeas - French

The French Hydrangeas are very choice summer flowers. In the colder latitudes they may be considered perennials because the stalks die back to the ground.

They are so sensitive to soil compositions that the presence of small quantities of mineral matter or alkali may have a tendency to vary the colors.

In latitudes where the temperature will go below zero it is well to move them into pots and place them in a cool moist place during the winter months.

The French Hydrangeas are used extensively along the Atlantic seacoast. Many flower-lovers know Annapolis especially for the profusion of French Hydrangea bloom to be found there.

VARIETIES OF FRENCH HYDRANGEAS

Baby Bimbenet—Silvery rose.
Elmar—Bright salmon; fringed petals.
E. G. Hill—Clear pink; fine for early forcing.
Freya—Glossy carmine.
General de Vibraye—Bright rose.
Goliath—Rose pink.
Lorelei—Carmine red.
Marchael Foch—Deep carmine; very early.
Mein Ideal—Soft pink.
Neidersachsen—Bright pink.
Parsifal—Red; fringed petals.
R. C. Chautard—Pink; an easy forcer.
Rheingold—Brilliant pink.

Jetbead -- *Rhodotypos*

Jetbead (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*)—A shrub of medium height, having fairly large white flowers in June. The black fruits which appear in the fall hang on through most of the winter.

Kerria -- *Corchorus*

Kerria Japonica (*Japan Corchorus*)—A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich, dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer.

Kerria Japonica (*Flora Pleno*)—More vigorous in growth than the preceding. Flowers double, numerous and very showy. Dark yellow flowers.

Lilacs

We are propagating both the old fashioned favorite lilacs, and the new French hybrids. The old-fashioned kinds are finding a renewed popularity during recent years because of the revival of old-fashioned gardens. The French hybrids, with their larger blossoms and more delicate colorings are gaining great favor.



LILACS

Common purple lilac—A fine old-fashioned upright shrub. Deliciously fragrant. Purple blossoms; heart shaped, bright green leaves and graceful slender branches. Excellent for backgrounds and used extensively behind the French hybrids.

Hungarian Lilac (*Syringa josikeia*)—A dwarf shrub having stout erect branches and dark, glossy green leaves. Blossoms late in June.

LILACS—continued

Persian Lilac—A graceful shrub having long slender branches and bearing pale lilac flowers late in the spring.

French Hybrid Lilacs

Alexander Humboldt—Reddish purple.

Aline Mocqueris—A dwarf compact bush with double dark purplish red flowers.

Alphonse Lavallee—Double violet.

Belle de Nancy—A brilliant satiny rose with a white center. Double. This is a fine variety.

Charles Joly—Double. A very beautiful bright crimson, one of the best in this color.

Charles X—Single. A tall growing species of purplish-red.

Condorcet—Beautiful pale blue. Double.

Edouard Andre—Clear rose. Double.

Emile Lemoine—Rosy lilac.

Jean Bart—Double. Rosy carmine.

Mad. Abel Chatenay—Double White.

Madam Casimer Perier—A fine large single white variety.

Madam Lemoine—Double white.

Mathieu de Dombasle—Reddish purple. Double.

Michael Buchner—A distinctive variety with dwarf stalky pale blue panicles which are delightfully beautiful. Double flowers.

Marie LeGrave—Single white.

President Grevy—Large panicles, nearly one foot long, of magnificent double flowers.

Princess Alexandria—Single white, large panicles.

Rothmagensis—Single. Red.

Rubra de Marley (Dark Red)—Double purple.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—An extremely dark red or crimson purple flower; single on long panicles.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—A single very dark purple flower oddly crinkled.

William Robinson—Very large trusses of deep violet.

Mock Orange -- *Philadelphus*

Big scentless Mock Orange (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*)—A large growing shrub blossoming in June. Large white flowers.

Lemoines Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lemoinei*)—A semi-dwarf shrub having very attractive foliage; produces dense racemes of small fragrant flowers.

Sweet scented Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)—Well known old-fashioned shrub with pure white, highly scented flowers; blooms among the earliest of the family.

Pearlbush -- *Exochorda*

Pearlbush (*Exochorda grandiflora*)—Very rapidly-growing, erect shrub. Bush entirely covered with showy white flowers in May.

Quince, Japanese --

Cydonia japonica

Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince)—Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. The fruits which follow later are quince-shaped and quite fragrant. Has stout branches with fine thorns. Makes a good defensive hedge. Blooms in early May.

Privet -- *Ligustrum*

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*)—The Amur privet is very hardy and in this latitude is almost evergreen. It is good for formal or informal hedges, and will grow in almost any soil.

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)—A well-known privet so commonly used in hedges. A vigorous grower universally planted. Has glossy green foliage which is retained very late in mild winters.



FIELD OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*)—A very vigorous and hardy privet having grayish-green foliage and showy white flowers in June. Persistent blue-black berries in fall and winter. Adapted to tall clumps or informal screens.

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum regelianum*)—A strong, very hardy type with dark and shiny leaves. The numerous branches are stiff, twiggy and horizontally spreading, gracefully drooping at the ends. Makes a naturally wide dense bush particularly adapted to foundation plantings.

Snowberry -- *Symphoricarpos*

Snowberry *Vulgaris* (Red Snowberry or Coral Berry)—A low growing, graceful shrub. Its fruits are red, and the small red berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighted-down stems.

Snowberry, White—Bushy form, small pink flowers in summer; quantities of large, white, waxy, roundish berries in autumn that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

Spicebush -- *Lindera*

Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)—This moisture loving shrub is very attractive in April when it produces an abundance of yellow flowers. Aromatic leaves, and has a very attractive fall coloring. Scarlet berries.

Spireas



Spirea Anthony Waterer—Bright pink. June and July. A compact low-growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full, flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge.

Spirea Billardi—Grows 5 to 6 feet; pink fluffy flower spikes; July to October; valuable for dry places.

Spirea Callosa Alba (Japonica)—White, June-July. Purplish-green foliage when young. Blooms freely.

Spirea Callosa Rosea—Very similar to Spirea Anthony Waterer, but more upright and rapid in growth. Light pink flowers.

Spirea Froebeli—Has flowers similar to Spirea Anthony Waterer but grows somewhat taller. Profuse bloomer. A very dependable shrub.

Spirea Opulifolia (Ninebark)—Creamy white flowers in June. Grows 9 to 10 feet. Vigorous grower.

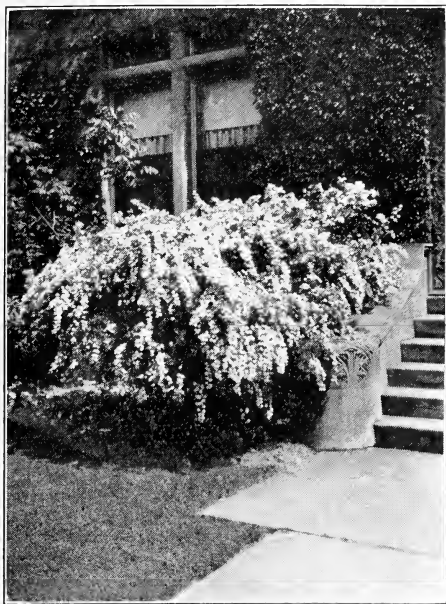
Spirea Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Ninebark)—Grows 9 to 10 feet; golden leaved variety; white flowers in early June.

Spirea Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath)—Double white flowers in May, handsome dark green foliage turning orange in autumn.

Spirea Reevesiana—Grows 7 to 8 feet; pure white. Flowers May and June; graceful arching habit; retains leaves until late.

SPIREAS—continued

Spirea Thunbergi—Slender arching branches, clothed with pure white flowers, April-May. Feathery light green leaves. Valuable for sea-side planting. Good fall coloring.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

Spirea Van Houttei—Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in May and June the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs.

Sumac -- *Rhus*

Common Smokebush or Purple Fringe (*Rhus cotinus*)—A bushy growing shrub having feathery purplish flowers in June and July. Brilliant autumn coloring.

Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)—A large growing picturesque shrub, having brilliant autumn coloring. A good background shrub.

Staghorn Sumac cut-leaved (*Rhus glabra lacinata*)—A variety of the preceding with deeply cut, fern-like leaflets. It colors a rich crimson in autumn and is excellent for massing or for growing as a single specimen.

Sweetshrub -- *Calycanthus*

Calycanthus (Sweet Shrub)—Very desirable; the wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, deliciously fragrant; blossoms in June and at intervals thereafter.

Tamarix

African Tamarix (*Tamarix africana*)—An erect shrub, very useful for seashore planting. Has fine, feathery light green leaves and spiky, bright pink flowers in April.

TAMARIX—continued

Kashgar Tamarix (*Tamarix hispida*)—A very vigorous growing shrub; has attractive pure white flowers from June to August.

Odessa Tamarix (*Tamarix odessana*)—A low-growing dwarf variety with erect branches bearing clear pink flowers in the late fall.

Viburnum

Viburnum Dentatum (Arrow Wood)—Grows 10 to 12 feet. Flowers white, May and June. Berries blue-black. Autumn coloring, purple and red; thrives in wet soil.

Viburnum lentago (Nannyberry)—Light green glossy foliage on tall slender branches; creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June, followed by bluish black flowers.

Viburnum molle (Kentucky Viburnum)—A bushy shrub with large dark green leaves, having clusters of white flowers in May and June.

Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*)—A very decorative shrub with white flowers in May followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruits.

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*)—Has showy round heads of white flowers, May-June. No fruits are produced.

Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—Showy white balls of flowers in June and handsome foliage which turns to purple in autumn. Not fruit bearing.

Weigelia -- *Diervilla*

Weigelia Eva Rathke—A charming, new Weigelia; flowers, brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade; mid-summer.

Weigelia Nana (Variegated)—Of dwarf habit; finely variegated foliage which lasts the entire season. Flowers rose-colored. Leaves bordered with yellowish white.

Weigelia Rosea—An old garden favorite; has beautiful large rose-colored flowers. Distinctive; very hardy.

Waxmyrtle -- *Myrica*

Southern Waxmyrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)—A very valuable shrub for undergrowth, lovely bright green foliage, turning to a rich bronze in fall.

White Fringe -- *Chionanthus*

White Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginica*)—When in bloom, this large shrub is covered with white lacy flowers. Very useful for border planting.

Witch Hazel -- *Hamamelis*

Hamamelis Virginiana—Grows 10 to 12 feet. Yellow ribbon-like flowers in October and November. Bushy habit, good foliage; succeeds best in moist, half-shady places.

Hedges

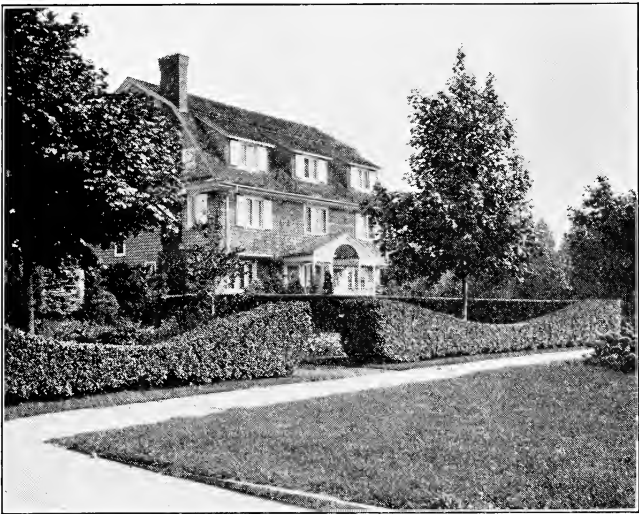
Beautify as They Serve

The Hedge has more than its own excuse for being; it justifies its existence in various ways. Around the small yard of a cottage or the formal terrace of a city house, the Amur Privet or Arborvitae can be trimmed and kept in scale with the size of the lawn. If there is an ill-kept vacant lot adjoining, then let your hedge grow rankly.

A hedge may serve to shield from view the chicken yard or the family wash, or suggest to the children that the playhouse yard must end where a neighbor's lawn begins.

A number of plants are adapted to hedge or screen planting. Some of the kinds listed below may be kept at almost any desired height by shearing. Some are not adapted to formal hedges, while others may be trimmed to almost any desired shape. Norway Spruce, for instance, may be kept at almost any desired height, and yet if sheared only once each year, it will grow into a tall, compact screen.

The following table is compiled with the desire to be of assistance in selecting hedge and screen material.



	See page	Low	Medium	Tall	Formal	Informal	Evergreen	Flowering	Fruit, Berries
Shrub Althea— <i>Althea</i>	21		x			x		x	
Bush Honeysuckle— <i>Lonicera</i>	23		x		x	x		x	x
Common Lilac— <i>Syringa</i>	25		x			x		x	
Flowering Quince— <i>Cydonia</i>	26		x		x	x		x	
Van Houttei Spirea— <i>Spirea</i>	27		x		x	x		x	
Mockorange— <i>Philadelphus</i>	25			x		x		x	
Rugosa Rose— <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	32	x				x		x	x
F. J. Grootendorst Rose— <i>Rugosa</i>	32	x				x		x	x
Baby Rambler Roses— <i>Polyantha</i>	30	x				x		x	
Anthony Waterer Spirea— <i>Spirea</i>	26	x				x		x	
Regel Privet— <i>Ligustrum regelianum</i>	26	x				x		x	x
Amur Privet— <i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	26	x			x	x		x	x
California Privet— <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	26		x		x	x			
Ibota Privet— <i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	26	x			x	x		x	x
Prunifolia Spirea— <i>Spirea</i>	26		x			x		x	
Forsythias— <i>Forsythia</i> ..	23		x			x		x	
Barberry Thunbergi— <i>Berberis thunbergi</i>	22	x			x	x		x	x
Russian Olive— <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	18			x	x	x		x	x
Norway Spruce— <i>Picea Excelsa</i>	11			x	x	x	x		
American Arborvitae— <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	7		x	x	x	x	x		
Canadian Hemlock— <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	8			x	x	x	x		
Boxwood Sempervirens— <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	13	x	x		x	x	x		
Boxwood Suffruticosa— <i>Buxus suffruticosa</i>	13	x			x	x	x		
Firethorn— <i>Pyracantha</i>	13	x			x	x		x	x

Roses

EMPERORS AND KINGS have never received greater homage and attention from the peoples of the world than has the Rose. Every country in which the Rose will grow, has loved it, and showered upon it gold and silver trophies and medals. Down through the ages it has been accepted as "The Queen of Flowers"—cherished and loved by all. In the garden, its beauty and fragrance are always outstanding.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These Roses are very hardy, extremely vigorous sorts, growing 3 to 10 feet high, dependable in almost all parts of the United States except the extreme South. They are not, as their name implies, perpetually in flower, but produce, in their one great burst of bloom, a lavish display of flowers which cannot be surpassed by any continuously blooming sorts. Their flowers are larger, fuller, and generally much more fragrant than any of the modern Roses. In northern gardens they are the only Roses with flowers of good form which can be depended upon to survive severe winters. A few sorts produce flowers in the fall if their foliage is kept healthy and they are carefully fertilized.

Hybrid Perpetuals should not be planted in the same beds with Hybrid Teas, but should be massed together or kept in the background where they will not be conspicuous when out of bloom.

American Beauty Red—Fine rich dark carmine, a free bloomer in June.

American Beauty White (or **Frau Karl Druschki**)—This is the ideal hardy white rose. A good grower, free bloomer, and very hardy.

Anna de Diesbach—Bright carmine rose. Large size, very fine.

Black Prince—Red shading to black, a compact grower, fine for the garden.

Captain Hayward—Very large crimson flower, sweetly scented.

Clio—A fine satiny flesh color, deep center, large globular flowers borne on long stems.

Frau Karl Druschki—See **American Beauty White**.

George Arends (Pink Frau Karl Druschki)—Fine Pink, good, free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot—Scarlet crimson buds and clear red flowers of moderate size and excellent shape; deeply fragrant. Sometimes blooms a second time. Plant a strong and vigorous grower.

Mme. Albert Barbier—New. Large, beautifully formed flowers with shell-like petals of chamois-pink and pale yellow blending to white at edges. Practically an everbloomer; flowers throughout summer and autumn.

Mrs. John Laing—Very large, long pointed buds opening to immense, full, moderately fragrant and beautifully soft pink flowers. A low but vigorous-growing plant, and a profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron—Pink flowers, the largest of all roses, often measuring 5 inches across in bloom. A shy bloomer, but very hardy.

Ulrich Brunner—A bright cherry red and holds its place well among the hybrid perpetual roses.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; good grower.

Hybrid Tea Roses

The so-called Everblooming Roses comprise the Hybrid Teas and the Teas. They do not bloom all the time, but if kept healthy and growing steadily, one crop of flowers succeeds another at brief intervals.

These are the most popular and useful of all Roses, supplying flowers of beautiful form, fragrance, and color. They are hardy over almost all parts of the United States and Canada, but must have suitable protection in climates subject to zero weather.

General MacArthur—Crimson-scarlet buds and blooms, usually well-shaped and very fragrant. The plant is erect, flowering freely in successive crops, with good foliage easily protected from disease.

Gruss an Teplitz—This is a rose which succeeds under the most trying condition. The flowers are of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvet crimson. Fragrant, strong grower.

Lady Hillingdon—A deep apricot yellow with slender pointed buds, elegantly cupped flowers, good foliage and fragrant blooms.

Lady Margaret Stewart—New. Immense buds of golden orange and copper, opening to large flowers of golden yellow. Hard, glossy foliage. We believe it will surpass the famous Rev. F. Page-Roberts when its merits become known.

HYBRID TEAS—continued

La France—The oldest Hybrid Tea Rose, and still a favorite. Unusually large, long-pointed buds on long stems; flowers large, very full, the petals bright pink on the outside, silvery pink inside—a very pleasing combination; fragrance unique and delightful. La France does best in poor soil.

Lord Charlemont—New. Splendid pointed buds and double blooms of vivid scarlet-red which does not fade as many reds do. One of the outstanding new roses of recent years.

Los Angeles—Luminous flamed pink, toned coral and shaded translucent gold at base of petals.

Luxembourg—A very remarkable rich orange yellow flower with coppery shades and creamy yellow tips. The plant is a profuse bloomer, very vigorous. The most satisfactory yellow rose for the south.

Madam Butterfly—Beautiful buds. Flowers are bright pink, apricot and gold; very free flowering and highly scented.

Miss Lolita Armour—An American rose of high merit which won the Bagatelle (Paris) Gold Medal in 1921, the highest rose honor. Very large, full fragrant blooms of chrome-yellow at base, shading to burnt-orange and copper. Reflex of petals chrome-yellow at base shading to bright salmon, turning to lovely shades of shrimp-pink and copper, with age. Blooms borne on long stems.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous and compact growth; the flowers are full, double and the color a distinct Indian-yellow shading lighter toward the edges.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough—New. Giant tapering buds and blooms of glowing light pink with golden suffusion. One of the most satisfactory new roses.

Mrs. Lovell Swisher—New. Immense flowers of heavy texture. Pale flesh-pink with a strong creamy suffusion. Excellent growth; strong erect stem.

Pink Killarney—One of the most popular pink garden roses. The blooms are large and produced in profusion.

Pink Radiance—An ideal bedding rose of American origin, which continues to produce its large flowers throughout the summer when other varieties fail. The color is a brilliant carmine pink with salmon pink and yellow shadings at the base of the petals.

Premier—A delightfully fragrant and beautifully formed rich dark pink rose of good size. Stems long, strong and thornless; plant robust.

Red Radiance—Large globular flowers of a beautiful deep red color. Very valuable for the rose garden.

Roselandia—A fine yellow rose which is a vast improvement over the original Ophelia, being much larger in flower and deeper in color. One of the most beautiful of the yellow roses.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet—Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edge; especially beautiful when half open. Plant is erect and strong, foliage glossy.

White Killarney—A pure white. More double than the Killarney. A beautiful rose and a good bloomer.

Polyantha Roses

The Polyanthas are perhaps the most truly everblooming of all Roses, being rarely entirely out of flower during the growing season. They are ordinarily dwarf, hardy plants, seldom more than 18 inches high; hardy as the Hybrid Teas, and bear small blooms in enormous, many-flowered clusters. The class is somewhat variable. Many sorts do not conform strictly to type: some are taller; some rather tender, and some few produce large flowers.

Eblouissant—Glowing, dark red flowers of medium size, quilled like little cactus dahlias, and shaded heavily with velvety crimson. Large, compact trusses, borne on dwarf but robust plants, which bloom constantly.

Ellen Poulsen—Rather large, full flowers of bright rose-pink, darker toward the edges and slightly fragrant. Large compact clusters borne profusely by a dwarf, bushy plant 15 to 18 inches high with average foliage and quite hardy.

Erna Teschendorff—Medium bright red semi-double flowers, borne in large clusters on dwarf, bushy plants 10 to 15 inches high. Continuous blooming and hardy.

Frau Dr. Erreth—Flowers very large for a Polyantha, deep golden yellow. Very double, well-shaped and borne in clusters.

Katharina Zeimet—Small, very double, pure white flowers, quite fragrant, borne in large clusters on vigorous faithfully blooming plants.

Climbers and Ramblers

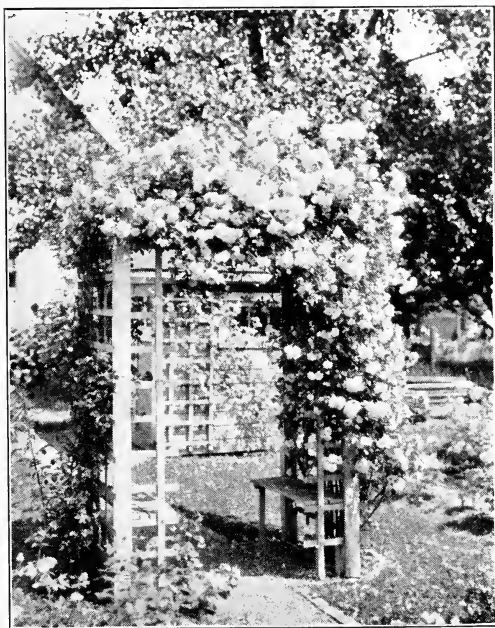
Hardy Climbing Roses are undoubtedly the easiest Roses to grow and yield the most spectacular returns for the time and effort spent upon them. The older, small-flowered kinds which produce such a mass of colorful bloom in early summer are known as Ramblers, and it is to be regretted that the popularity of one or two varieties of that class has caused them to be vastly overplanted to the neglect of the many unusual and more beautiful varieties.

For the most part, the Hardy Climbing Roses in the following list are hardy throughout the United States, although in regions where severe below-zero temperatures occur they should be protected by laying them down and covering them with burlap, leaves, boards or earth.

Hardy climbers bloom on shoots which arise during the spring from wood which grew the summer before. To have fine bloom it is necessary in all cases to preserve the wood of the previous year and refrain from pruning them in the spring. The proper time to prune Hardy Climbers is in the summer, after they have finished blooming.

American Pillar—Immense clusters of single bright crimson flowers, with clear white eye. Strong leathery foliage.

Climbing American Beauty—Early and very beautiful. The flowers are brilliant carmine, especially fine in form and have a rich perfume. Are borne singly or in threes. Moderate grower.



MARY WALLACE

Crimson Rambler—This is the old time deep crimson climbing rose, that is so extensively planted. The flowers are borne in immense trusses in great profusion. Very hardy.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful flowers of brilliant shell pink in splendid pendulous sprays. The growth is very rapid. The long slender canes and pretty foliage make this a desirable rose where a robust climber is desired.

Dr. W. Van Fleet—Pale pink buds and flowers equal in form and size to the finest Hybrid Teas, borne on long, individual stems. The plant makes enormous thorny canes and produces thousands of flowers. Perfect foliage.

Flower of Fairfield—Has the same deep colored flower as the Crimson Rambler, but it flowers all summer, and for this reason is more valuable than any other rambler rose.

Gardenia—Yellow buds and creamy flowers with rich yellow centers. Are moderately large, well formed and produced in small sprays. Very hardy, except in severest climate.

Mary Wallace—Large bright pink flowers illumed with shining gold. Double, cup-shaped, moderately fragrant. Very vigorous grower.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Intense scarlet flowers of excellent shape and moderate size borne very liberally in its season.

Tausendschon—An extremely valuable and distinctive rose. The buds are cherry-pink, opening to very double flowers of softer shades that eventually fade to white, all shades being found in a single cluster. Glossy light green foliage. Excellent for covering walls, porches, fences and pergolas. Unique among climbers.

Rugosa Roses

Rugosa Roses are particularly valuable for their hardiness, healthiness, and their ability to thrive under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, withstanding almost anything except continued great heat and excessive moisture.

The original species, which produce their large single flowers throughout the season, are the only absolutely hardy everblooming Roses in existence. Their Hybrids are usually equally hardy but they are not always continuously in bloom. They are distinguished by erect, very spiny stems growing from 5 to 15 feet, and by their tough, curiously wrinkled or rugose foliage. Particularly valuable for hedges or shrubberies in seashore gardens or regions where the winters are very severe.

Belle Poitevine—A large loosely formed flower of bright magenta-pink, borne in large clusters continuously. Very vigorous and entirely hardy.

Conrad F. Meyer—This is a strong grower. Produces large double clear silvery rose flowers. Very showy in the bud stage and when it first opens out.

F. J. Grootendorst—Small, fringed flowers of bright red, freely produced in large clusters throughout the whole growing season. Large, coarse, foliage of superb quality. A vigorous plant.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra—This is red Japanese Rugosa. Used for shrubby effects.

Harrisons Yellow—The flowers are deep golden yellow, the bush is a strong grower, very hardy, fine for massing.

New Species

Rosa Hugonis—Light yellow flowers 1½ to 2½ inches across. Borne profusely on long slender branches, making a striking display very early in the season. Erect, branching growth, small foliage and entirely hardy.

Rosa Xanthina—Bright yellow double flowers, about 2 inches across. As the buds develop gradually, the flowering period is prolonged. More vigorous than Hugonis.

Vines

Be it ever so humble, be it ever so small, every home has room for a vine or two to cover a trellis or back porch, climb over an old stone-wall or brick chimney, festoon a pergola or enclose a tennis-court—to mention a few uses. We have selected some of the best for you.

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe)—An excellent vine for screening porches. Large handsome leaves provide a dense shade.

Ampelopsis veitchi (Boston Ivy)—The most popular climbing vine for covering brick or stone walls. It makes a rapid growth, has a bright green leaf and a good autumn coloring.

Bignonia radicans (Trumpet vine)—A splendid vine for covering walls, pergolas and tree stumps. Large deep red and orange flowers are produced profusely when the plant obtains full growth.

Celastrus scandens (American bitter-sweet)—The bright red berries borne by this vine in autumn make it very desirable for home decoration. Unequaled as a porch vine.

Clematis henryi (Henry's clematis)—A large-flowering clematis bearing beautiful white flowers.

Clematis jackmani (Jackman clematis)—The showiest of the clematis. Rich velvety, deep violet flowers.

Clematis paniculata (Sweet Autumn clematis)—A graceful and popular vine which has a glossy foliage and most abundant fragrant flowers in the fall.

Clematis ramona—A double flowering white clematis. Especially desirable for contrast with purple or blue large flowering varieties.

Clematis Mme. Veillard—A red clematis of the large-flowering variety. Like the Jackmani it is very showy.

Euonymus radicans vegetus (Big-leaf Winter Creeper or Trailing Evergreen Bitter-sweet)—A strong growing variety which has large leaves and bright orange berries. The berries remain on the plant through most of the winter.

VINES—Continued



BOSTON IVY

Hedera helix (English Ivy)—A most desirable evergreen vine with broad maple-like leaves. Fond of shady places, and especially desirable for covering walls or stones not exposed to sunlight.

Lonicera japonica halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle)—A rapid growing, almost evergreen vine, which blossoms yellow and white. Very fragrant and satisfactory.

Jasminum primulinum (Trailing Jasmine or Primrose Jasmine)—A beautiful shrub-like vine having dark glossy green foliage. Blooms in long sprays of fragrant bright yellow flowers in early spring. Useful as a trailing vine because it can be trained on a trellis.

Jasminum officinale (White Jasmine)—Small, dark glossy green leaves and fragrant star-shaped flowers make a pleasing effect when planted on banks.

Lonicera sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Vine)—In appearance very much like the Hall's Japan Honeysuckle except that the flowers are scarlet and yellow.

Vinca Minor (Periwinkle)—A blue flowering trailing vine with evergreen foliage. Very useful for ground covers.

Wisteria—Woody vines having tightly clinging branches. Especially ornamental for pergolas, arbors, trellises, etc. Large drooping clusters of fragrant blossoms. We offer them in blue, purple and white.

Hardy Perennial and Alpine Plants



These gay little plants are "The Old Fashioned Flowers" grown and loved by our grandmothers in the days of hoop-skirts and crinolines. They have been ever popular. In recent years, however, more attention has been devoted to hybridizing and selecting the better seedlings for propagation, with the result that they are enjoying even greater popularity because larger and more beautiful flowering sorts are available.

We devote a large acreage to perennials and offer those which have proved most desirable.

While soil and climatic conditions will greatly affect the growth of most plants, the sizes given in the following descriptions indicate the average maximum height.

Achillea -- Yarrow

Achillea, The Pearl—Grows about two feet high. Blooms about June and August. Fine for cutting and bouquets.

Aconitum -- Monkshood

Fischeri—Summer and late autumn-flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables. Delivery from October 15th to March 15th. Tubers cannot freeze.

Napellus, Newry Blue—Similar to Napellus but somewhat darker in color.

Ajuga -- Bugleweed

Genevensis—A useful plant for the rockery and for carpeting the ground, particularly in shady positions, as under trees and shrubs; flowers in May and June. Grows 6 to 8 inches high; dense spikes of blue flowers.

Reptans Rubra—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, with deep purplish blue flowers.

Allium -- *Onion*

Thibetica—We offer in limited quantities only. Flowers are lilac-mauve borne on short stems in clusters. Blooms during June and July.

Alyssum -- *Rock Mad-wort*

Alyssum saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold)—Grows 1 foot, May, June. Produces masses of golden flowers. Most useful in the rockery.

Alyssum sulphureum—Similar to Saxatile Compactum except that the flowers are a fine shade of sulphur yellow. Very compact plant; fine for the rockery.

Aquilegia -- *Columbine*

Aquilegia (Columbine) Chrysantha—Grows three-feet. Yellow. Long-spurred.

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Grows 3 feet. One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals, deep blue; petals, white.

Coerulea Rosea (Rose Queen)—Grows 2½ feet. Beautiful flowers of light to dark rose with white center and yellow anthers. A most delicate combination of colors.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strains of longspurred Hybrids. The blooms are of large size and the spurs are very long. The colors range through shades of lavender, mauves, blues, pinks, purples, whites, creams, yellows, reds, etc. The finest strain of all the Columbines.

Scarlet and Rose Hybrids—Long spurred hybrids in shades of scarlet and rose. An outstanding variety in the aquilegia family.

Arabis

Arabis Alpina—A most useful hardy rock plant. Makes a pleasing contrast with Alyssum Saxatile. Grows six inches high, with pure white flowers.

Arabis alpina nana compacta—A dwarf more compact form of Arabis Alpina. Dense masses of pure white flowers.

Armeria -- *Sea Pink or Thrift*

Lauchiana—Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil. Innumerable rosy-red flowers appear in dense heads on stiff, wiry stems which are three to six inches high. Evergreen tufts of bright green foliage. More or less continuous flowering from early spring until late fall.

Asphodelus -- *King's Spear*

Asphodelus luteus—Tall spikes of bright yellow flowers—very fragrant; sword-like foliage; fine for borders.

Aubrietia

Aubrietia Bougainvillei—Dark blue, grows about six inches tall. Very useful in the rockery.

Aubrietia large flowering hybrids—Flowers of lilac, different shades of blue and violet. Some are of a beautiful rosy purple shade. A very useful plant for the rock garden.

Anchusa -- *Bugloss*

Anchusa ballerri—This is a dwarf variety. Fine blue flowers and very useful in rock gardens.

Anchusa italica (Dropmore Variety)—Five feet, June-July. Beautiful gentian blue flowers; one of the best perennials.

Anchusa mysotiviflora—A distinct, dwarf perennial variety from Russia, with clusters of charming blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock plant for shady places. May flowering.

Androsace -- *Rock Jasmine*

Typical Alpines, fascinating because of their great beauty. Many of them are difficult to grow, their worst enemy being early Spring rains. We are listing only the easiest. They require very gritty soil, the stones furnishing the cool moisture their roots enjoy. In sticky clay or hot, loose sand, they will soon dwindle and die.

Lanuginosa Leichtlini—One of the easiest and best. Rosettes of silky foliage and heads of rose-colored blossoms on stems about 6 inches high. From the Himalayas. June and July flowering.

Anemone -- *Windflower*

Alice—Large flowers of rose pink, lilac scented; excellent new variety. The best and strongest grower of all pink sorts.

Kreimhilde—Double rich pink; profuse bloomer.

Queen Charlotte—Abundance of semi-double flowers, broad and perfectly formed; "La France pink."

Whirlwind—Excellent double white flowers.

Baptisia -- *Wild-indigo*

Baptisia australis (False Indigo)—Dark blue flowers, that bloom in June. Fine as a hardy border for the flower garden. Foliage very attractive.

Boltonia -- *False Chamomile*

Boltonia Latisquama—Aster-like, hardy plants, useful for cutting. Delicate pink flowers. Fine for in the border where a tall growing perennial is wanted.

Catananche -- *Cupid's Dart*

Caerulea—Two feet. July and August. Heads of pretty deep blue flowers on long stems. Profuse and excellent cut flowers.

Bicolor—Similar to *Caerulea*, with white center.

Campanula -- *Bellflower*

Carpatia (Carpathian Harebell)—Grows about 8 inches high in compact tufts. Flowers clear blue on erect stems. Blooms from June to October and is unsurpassed for use in the rockery.

Latifolia Macrantha—Grows 3 feet high. Blooms in June and July. Very handsome, enormous drooping bells of fine satiny lilac and deep purplish shades.

Pyramidalis—Produces spikes from 4 to 6 feet long covered with blue star-shaped flowers during the entire summer.

Rotundifolia—Blue Bells of Scotland. Grows one foot blooms from June to August. The flowers are very dainty. Are produced on long slender stems, and are clear blue. Fine for in rock garden and on steep slopes.

Turbinata—A beautiful variety, bearing large saucer cups of blue. Blooms in June and July.

Campanula Medium -- *Canterbury Bells* Single

Canterbury Bell, Medium, Single Blue—These grow 25 to 30 inches high and the plants are covered in bloom with large single blue bells. It is a biennial, but well repays the little care that it takes. If you want bloom in June in your garden, plant this variety.

Canterbury Bell, medium, single pink—The same as above except the color is pink.

Double or Cup and Saucer Varieties

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer)—Large semi-double flowers, each resembling a cup and saucer. We offer the following colors; pink, white, and blue.

Double Medium Blue—Same as the single except the bells are double.

Double Medium Rose—Same as the double blue except color, which is a fine deep rose.

Hardy Carnations

Carnations—Hardy border garden varieties. We have the following: Grenadin Red, Pink and White. These are a new strain from France, and you will be pleased with them.

Cerastium -- *Snow in Summer*

Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow in Summer)—Grows four inches. Silvery white foliage, covered with snow white flowers in early summer.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Adironda—A fine Bronze, late variety.

Angelo—Beautiful light pink. Early.

Argenteuillais—Scarlet, yellow, early.

Boston—A beautiful bronzy orange. Mid-season.

Carmelite, or Glory of Seven Oaks—Early, yellow.

Edna—Creamy white, late variety.

Idolph—Early. A pleasing salmon pink.

Indian—A midseason variety. Fine copperish red.

Mrs. Phillips—Beautiful single pink, late variety.

Oconto—A tall growing, mid-season variety with large pure white flowers carried on strong stems. Excellent cut-flower sort.

October Gold—Rich golden bronze, a late variety.

Chrysanthemum Maximum-- *Shasta Daisy*



SHASTA DAISY

Alaska—Lovely plant with large, glistening white blossoms in June and July.

Mrs. C. Lowthian Bell—Very large, perfectly formed flowers. Continuous bloomer. One of the largest. Blooms from June to August.

Cimicifuga -- Snakeroot

Racemosa—Handsome, shade-loving plant, bearing in July and August spikes of pure white flowers; well suited for planting at the back of a border, or for naturalizing at the edge of the woods. Four to six feet.

Convallaria -- Lily of the Valley

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley)—The popular, fragrant flowers of the Lily of the Valley are too well-known to need description.

Coreopsis -- Tickseed

Coreopsis (Tickseed)—One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow with a beautiful, graceful bloom. June to October.

Cypripedium -- Lady's Slipper

Acule (Lady's Slippers; Moccasin Flower)—Hardy orchids that thrive in a moist, peaty soil in shade or partial shade. Flowers are very interesting with their odd shapes and uncommon colors and markings. This is often called the Red Lady Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color.

Spectabile (Showy Lady Slipper)—The finest and most showy of all our orchids. It grows about two feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large, rose-purple or nearly white flowers.

Daphne -- Garland Flower

Cneorum—Handsome dwarf sub-shrub; excellent for planting in front of shrubberies. Odorous pink flowers and handsome foliage. Very useful as a rock garden plant.

Delphiniums -- Hardy Larkspur

Bellamosa—A dark blue of the type of Belladonna with the color of the old Formosum variety, but not liable to mildew like the latter and of stronger growth.

Belladonna Improved—This is an improvement over the old fashioned variety. The flowers are light blue or an excellent shade of turquoise blue. The plants are of strong vigorous habit and bloom all summer.

Chinese—A very pretty dark colored variety. The foliage is fine and feathery and the flowers intense gentian blue.

ENGLISH DELPHINIUM

Admiral Blake—Reddish inner sepals, with edged deep blue black petals. A semi-double, very striking variety.

ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS—continued



Amazement—This variety deserves its name. A delicate shade pale blue, similar to the Star of Langport. Flowers are single but very large.

Amos Perry—A fine variety, with sky-blue flowers, tinted with rose. Semi-double.

Dr. Lodwidge—This is a beautiful sky-blue variety, mingled with rose. Flowers are semi-double, and the plant is a robust grower.

Dusky Monarch—Large light purple flowers having two rows of petals. Recorded by English gardeners as being "Royal mourning in color with striking black center." Flowers semi-double.

Earl of Ellesmere—A dark pure blue touched with purple here and there. Has large black eye, single flowers. Very striking.

Evening Star—A pale blue and pink variety with a curious spreading black center, semi-double flowers. A giant grower.

Geraldine Kelway—Pale azure blue of large size. Single white eye. This is one of the outstanding English varieties.

James William Kelway—A lovely, deep and plum purple, with large striking white eye. Semi-double flowers on long stem. One of the leaders.

Kelways Blue—A beautiful pure coerulean blue with a large white eye. Single flower and profuse bloomer.

Kelway's Goliath—A bright blue variety, edged rose with large black eye and yellow beard. Single flowered.

ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS—continued

Kelways Magnificent—A very deep violet and richest plum color. Large white center and enormous flowers produced on extra long spikes.

Kelway's Masterpiece—Light reddish purple flowers which have eight white reflected petals. This variety is truly a masterpiece.

Kelways Splendour—The flowers are pale sky-blue, long, with a large brown eye, covered with yellow beard. Semi-double, and robust grower.

Layde Faire—Most delicate milky lavender and sky-blue flowers with double row of sepals. A very showy, tall grower.

Lieutenant Warneford V. C.—Deep bright velvety blue flowers which are semi-double. Distinct because the flowers have no eye.

Locarno—Single flowers of brightest blue, shading to violet; white eye; a very effective and extraordinarily rare delphinium.

Lord Curson—Colors sky-blue and the flowers are heavily edged pink, a black and yellow eye, makes this variety very showy. Single flowers and good bloomer.

Mars—For deep color this is hard to beat. A violet blue with black eye, and yellow hairs. Single flowered.

Monarch of All—This is the king of them all, the richest violet and purple, with large brown eye. The flowers are large and semi-double. A striking variety.

Mrs. James Kelway—This is a beautiful sky-blue variety with pink inner petals, which are very pronounced. Large white eye and the flowers semi-double.

Norah Ferguson—A wonderful variety producing a flower which is a beautiful pale blue, blended with soft pink. A good grower offering something extraordinary in color.

Queen Mary—This is an exquisite shade of silvery nemophila blue, with a white eye, which makes it very striking.

Queen of the Sky—This is a lovely sky-blue variety. The sepals are tinged pink, black petals, and large pips. Single flowers.

Rev. E. Lascelles—This is a fine variety of one of the older sorts, deep purple blue flowers, with white center. It is a good grower and free bloomer.

Blackmore and Langdon Strain—While this is not an English Delphinium, it is a greatly improved hybrid. In this strain you will have many showy flowers of various colors on stems four to five feet high. The colors vary from light to dark blues.

ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS—continued

Vanderbilt Hybrids—Immense flower stalks with great heads of bloom tapering to the tip. Nearly all flowers open at once and exhibit the greatest combination of colors.

Delphinium, Wrexham Strain—These plants are raised from seed from Samuel Wrexham strain of Hollyhock Delphinium. The flowers are double in most cases, and range in a large assortment of colors. Your garden will not be complete unless you include some of these wonderful plants in your borders.

Dianthus -- *Sweet William*

Suttons Crimson—The richest crimson Sweet William known. Very dark

Suttons Fairy—This is a recent introduction. A charming variety with delicate tinted salmon flowers. A lovely shade all its own.

Latifolius Atrococcineus Pl.—A beautiful outdoor Dianthus of deep crimson color. Semi to full double flowers borne on stout stem 15 to 18 inches high.

Sutton's Pink Beauty—This is a beautiful salmon pink variety which should be grown in every garden.

Suttons Scarlet—This is a true scarlet. The flowers are intense in color almost like the Grenadin Carnation.

Dianthus -- *Hardy Pinks*

Alpinus Allwoodi—New perpetual flowering type. One of the loveliest of all rockery pinks. Has glossy leaves and large flowers of brilliant rose, blooming in June and July.

Dianthus Caesius—Very compact in growth and makes a cushion of glaucous leaves from which spring sweet smelling rose colored flowers in May. Fine for the rock garden.

Deltoides—A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves. The flowers are deep rose color and blooms in great profusion in June and July. A very valuable rockery plant.

Plumarius—Clove pinks with fragrant flowers on long spikes. Beautiful glossy green foliage. Comes in a great variety of colors.

Dicentra -- *Bleeding Heart*

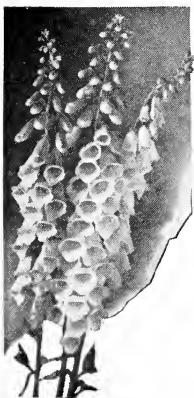
Eximia (Plumy Bleeding Heart)—A dwarf growing sort, with beautiful finely cut foliage and racemes of pretty pink flowers throughout the season. A fine border plant. Will thrive in shade or sun and is perfectly hardy under any conditions.

DICENTRA—continued

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—The old-fashioned favorite. Its long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped flowers are always attractive. Beautiful pink in color and perfectly hardy.

Dictamnus -- *Gas Plant*

The *Dictamnus* is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants in cultivation, both on account of its splendid flowers and its large double foliage.

Digitalis -- *Foxglove*

Digitalis or Foxglove—Giant Shirley. Grows 5 to 6 ft. tall. The flower shoots are over three feet long. Colors range from white, shell pink and deepest rose. Some are dotted with crimson or chocolate.

Gloxiniaeflora—Grows 3 to 4 ft. high; blooms June and July. The colors range from rose to deep purple.

Gloxiniaeflora rosea—Grows 3 to 4 feet. Blooms June and July; tall spikes of rose-pink flowers.

Doronicum -- *Leopardbane*

Caucasium—Large bright yellow flowers, one of the most effective early spring flowers. Splendid for cutting.

Echinops -- *Globe Thistle*

Ritro—Interesting and showy thistle-like metallic blue flowers, which can be dried and remain attractive for a long time; 2 to 3 feet.

Epimedium -- *Bishop's Hat*

Sulphureum—A dwarf-growing plant suitable for a shady position in the rock garden or edge of the border; with leathery, bronzy foliage and panicles of small sulphur-yellow flowers in May.

Violaceum—Similar to the above with reddish violet flowers in May.

Erinus -- *Liver-balsam*

Alpinus roseus—Pretty rosette of foliage and racemes of rosy purple flowers. A first rate rock plant and also invaluable for establishing on old walls or between steps. Four inches. May-June.

Eupatorium -- *Hardy Ageratum*

Coelestinum—A pretty hardy plant with minute purple flowers in dense heads; splendid for cutting; in flower from August until frost. 12 to 24 inches.

Funkia -- *Plantain Lily*

The *Plantain Lilies* are among the easiest plants to manage: their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. They succeed equally well in sun or shade.

Coerulea—Broad green leaves with blue flowers in June.

Subcordata Grandiflora—A very large pure white, lily shaped, fragrant flower which blooms in August and September.

Variegated—Beautiful, variegated, blue flowers on very showy foliage. A fine edging plant.

Gaillardia -- *Blanket Flower*

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—The *Gaillardias* are the well-known hardy perennials which give us the gorgeous daisy-like flowers of reds and yellows and bloom from June to November. Fine for cutting.

Gentiana -- *Blue Gentian*

Andrewsi—One of the most fascinating native plants. The flowers, which are tightly closed, are borne at the top of a stem from 6 to 8 inches long, and are an intense deep blue. Blooms best in moist places. July and October.

Thibetica—Very hardy variety: creamy white; dwarf in habit.



HARDY PERENNIALS

Geranium -- *Crane's Bill*

Sanguineum—Attractive foliage and bright crimson flowers. 18 inches.

Geum -- *Avens*

Coccineum Mrs. Bradshaw (Chiloense)—A splendid new variety, with large, double flowers of a fiery red, blooming nearly all Summer. Peculiarly attractive. 18 inches.

Lady Stratheden—A new introduction of great merit. Rich golden yellow blossoms, counterpart of Mrs. G. Bradshaw. Fine for hardy garden.

Grasses -- *Hardy Ornamental*

Gynerium Argenteum (Pampas Grass)—Very attractive, white silvery plumes; lovely blooms and flowers the second season. Grows 5 feet.

Gypsophila -- *Baby's Breath*

Gypsophila Bristol Fairy—This is similar to *Paniculata* except the flowers are large and double, which makes it far superior to any other.

Gypsophila (Baby Breath)—*Paniculata*, blooms in August to September. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are small white which have a beautiful gauze-like appearance. Can be cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Gypsophila Repens—This is a beautiful trailing plant, suitable for the rockery, with an abundance of small white and pink flowers in July and August.

Hemerocallis --

Yellow Day Lily

Flava (Lemon Lily)—*Hemerocallis* have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. The tall, graceful grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming lily-like flowers very effectively. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in shade. Sweet-scented, clear full yellow. Two and one-half feet. Flowers in June.

Thunbergi—Much like *Flava*, but flowers in July, a month later, and 6 to 10 inches of the upper portion of the flower scapes are thickened and flattened.

Hepatica -- *Wood Anemone*

Coerulea—A pretty native, Spring-flowering plant with blue flowers; prefers shade, but will do fairly well in any open situation in moist, rich loam.

Hesperis -- *Sweet Rocket*

Matronalis—Two to three feet. June and July. Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes. Desirable for wild garden, shrubbery or mixed border.

HESPERUS—continued

Matronalis alba—A white-flowered form of the above named sort. Also sweet-scented and fine for the border.

Heuchera -- *Coralbells*

Heuchera rosmondi—Beautiful plants for front row of borders, with slender, fairy-like spikes of richly colored flowers; most striking in the garden, light and graceful for cutting. Excellent in wall or rock garden. It is a strong grower, not subject to any blight and produces in abundance fine coral pink blossoms on tall, strong stems which last over two months.

Sanguinea—Twelve to 18 inches. June to September. Flowers bright crimson; very free-flowing. Nice for cutting. Excellent for rock garden.

Hibiscus -- *Mallows*

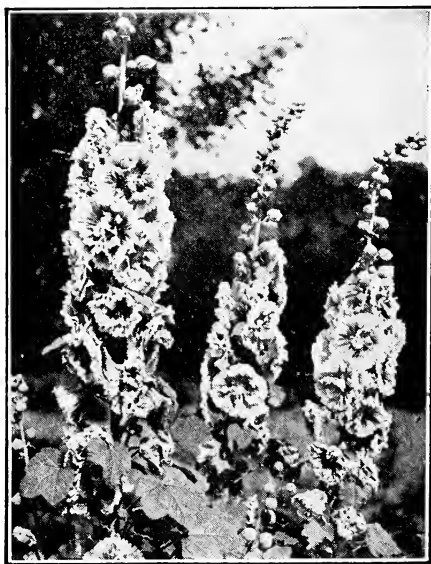
Mallow Marvels—A robust type of upright habit, flowers of enormous size produced in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white.

Hollyhock -- *Althea Rosea*

Hollyhocks are old fashioned favorites, full of sentiment and association with the distant past. Painters and artists choose Hollyhocks as subjects for flower paintings more often than any other flower, possibly because of the stateliness and picturesqueness of the common single Hollyhocks. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner. Their profuseness of bloom will quickly repay the planter for his trouble.

We are offering double Hollyhocks in the following colors: **Bright Rose, Maroon, Newport Pink, Red, White, and Yellow.**

Single Hollyhocks adapted to the Rock Garden are offered in mixed colors.

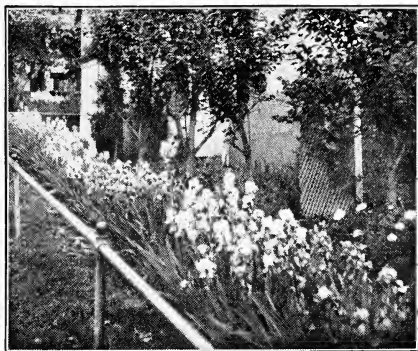


HOLLYHOCK

Iris Germanica -- *German or Flag Iris*

The **Iris** is one of the finest of our hardy plants. Not particular as to soil or location, but asking only that the sun shine on it. It throws up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in their delicacy of structure and the colorings, which are exquisitely dainty, are wonderful in their blendings and variety.

In the following descriptions, "S" refers to the part of the flower which is upright; "F" indicates the pendulous petals.



Alcazar—S light mauve; F rich crimson with lighter veins. Produces tall, strong, widely branched flower stalks. Flowers are large and of good texture.

Ambassador—S smoky bronze; F dark velvety maroon. A strong grower, large flowers disposed on its stalks. Late.

Archeveque—S deep velvety; F deep purple violet. Bloom of finest texture.

Ballerine—S light violet blue; F a deeper shade. Very fragrant. Large flowers on strong, tall and slender stems.

Caprice—S reddish purple; F deeper, self-colored.

Crusader—S light blue; F deep violet blue. Flowers very large, broad petaled. Mid-season bloomer.

Dejazet—S bronze rose with golden sheen; F reddish violet. Large broad flower. Mid-season bloomer.

Dr. Bernice—S coppery bronze; F velvety crimson. Very handsome. Combines with soft yellows.

Edouard Michel—S deep red violet; F a slightly deeper tone. Fine large flowers.

Her Majesty—S rose pink; F bright crimson, tinged a little darker. A wonderful Iris in pink combination.

Isoline—S lilac pink; F purplish old rose with golden throat and yellow beard. A variety you should have in your garden.

Juniata—An old time variety of good growth and a clear blue color.

King of Iris—S lemon yellow; F rich crimson bordered with gold. Tall with large flowers. Deserves the name of King of Iris.

Kochi—This is one of the earliest to bloom. The S and F are both rich claret purple. It is very early and one of the darkest colors.

La Neige—S and F are pure ivory white. Flowers are borne well above the foliage. A later variety, one of the finest, white.

Lent A. Williamson—S lavender violet; F velvety purple. Flowers are of gigantic size. Tall. Flowers freely produced.

Lord of June—Tall vigorous grower. S blue; F deep blue violet. An extra fine one.

Lohengrin—Large, handsome, pink, silvery-mauve flowers.

Loreley—S light yellow; F ultramarine, bordered cream. Free blooming, rank grower and one of the best varieties of its kind.

Loute—S light blue and heliotrope; F reddish purple and bronze.

Madam Chereau—An old time favorite, flowers of pure white with irregular border of clear blue. Stems are strong and long. A good grower.

Monsignor—S bluish lavender; F violet with white lines at throat. Flowers are immense. Blooms for a long time.

Mother of Pearl—Grows 3 to 4 feet. S and F are pale, bluish lavender, with pearly tints. Good substance.

Mrs. Walter Brewster—A good light-toned semibicolor. S, lavender blue; F, aniline blue. Vigorous and free.

Nibelungen—Flowers largely suffused with olive-green and yellow.

Opera—Rich violet red. S, bright, rich pansy violet; F, rich velvety violet purple. Vigorous and free. Very striking and much admired.

Pallida Dalmatica—Exquisite shade of lavender blue. Strong grower, perfectly hardy and free blooming.

Princess Victoria Louise—S sulphur yellow; F plum color bordered cream.

Prosper Langier—S fiery bronze; F velvety ruby purple. A strong grower, great bloomer. A variety you will surely like.

GERMAN IRIS—continued

Prospero—Large blended violet bicolor with smoothly rounded falls. S, pale lavender, flushed yellow at base; F, deep red purple with light shading at margin. 4 feet.

Pumila Cyanea Blue—This is a dwarf, early flowering, blue Iris, used for edging beds, etc.

Quaker Lady—S smoky lavender shaded yellow; F blue and gold. A strong grower, odd and attractive.

Queen Caterina—Pale lavender violet, with yellow beard; veined with bronze. A strong grower. A perfect beauty. Large flower.

Queen of May—S lilac pink; F lilac. This is an old time variety and still should be in every collection. A good grower, a wonderful bloomer, and an orchid shade of flowers.

Rhein Nixe—S white, very large; F blended with white. Rich violet purple with narrow white edge.

Seminole—Grows 30 inches. S reddish violet; F velvety crimson. A grand new variety

Shekinah—Soft yellow, large flowers, a peculiar shade of color found in no other Iris.

Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau—S and F are a rich blackish purple and vigorous growth.

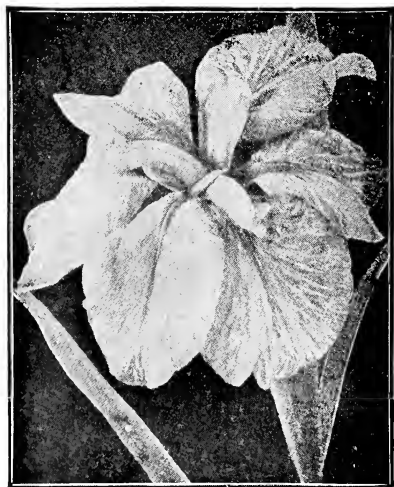
White Knight—Absolutely snow white. Delicately sweet-scented. A vigorous grower.

W. J. Fryer—S large, bright yellow; F maroon with yellow border, and yellow at base. Center shaded violet.

Iris Kaempferi -- *Japanese Iris*

The magnificent Iris Kaempferi belong to the Apogons, and a field of them in bloom is a most gorgeous sight. Seeing them for the first time, one cannot withhold an exclamation of surprise, and having once seen can never forget their striking beauty.

Late plantings should be protected by a light covering of straw or leaves after the ground is permanently frozen to prevent roots from being heaved out of ground by frost. Plant in Spring or September and October.



JAPANESE IRIS

Datedogu—Reddish pink with orange blotches. A very fine variety.

Gold Bound—A fine double white, with a gold banded center. One of the best double varieties.

Koko-no-Iro—A royal purple with yellow center. This is one of the most showy of the Japanese Iris.

Kumo-no-Obi—Standards are bright lavender purple. One of the most distinguished sorts.

Kuro-Kumo—Purple overlaid with dark blue. Fine yellow throat.

Mahogany—Flowers are large double. Color is a purplish red. Erect petals are finely crested. A very late variety.

Momigi-no-Taki—A choice double variety of bright rosy crimson feathered in white.

Purple and Gold—Double; early free blooming. Rich violet purple with white petaloids, tipped violet. Conspicuous golden throat with bluish white rays.

Shiga-no-uranami—Dark blue, yellow center, good grower, and free bloomer.

Taiheiraku—A rich bronze purple with yellow blotches, tipped blue. The stamens are lavender.

Uchiwa—Produces six petaled flowers of the largest size. The color is a cerulean-blue with gold center. Its blooming period is the longest of any Japanese Iris.

Zama-no-Mori—One of the best delicately tinted varieties, white standards, margin blue.

Hardy Garden Lilies

Auratum (Gold-Banded Japan lily)—Undoubtedly one of the finest. Its large graceful, fragrant flowers are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots and striped through the center a golden yellow; 3 to 5 ft. July to September.

Auratum platyphyllum—Also called "Macranthum." This is a robust growing form; the stem is stouter and attains a greater height; the leaves are much broader; enormous flowers, white, richly spotted yellow. Undoubtedly the choicest of all.

Browni odorum—A vigorous grower with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of clear white, veined outside with purplish maroon.

Candidum (Madonna)—This is the old-fashioned garden lily and one of the most beautiful. Delivered in September only.

Lily Elegans—Very hardy dwarf lilies, thriving in any garden soil. Large erect flowers of various shades of yellow orange and red.

Hansonii—This blooms early in the spring, grows four to five feet high. The flowers are bright orange, spotted more or less with brown.

Henryi—A new Japanese lily that has made a sensation in Europe. It has the same form and appearance as the speciosum varieties, but the flowers are bright orange-yellow. They are as hardy as a tree. Easily grown and permanent.

Krameri—Unique for its color and grows from 2 to 4 feet high. The funnel-shaped finely formed flowers are 6 inches or more in length and as much across, of a beautiful clear pink color, often shaded blush.

Lily of the Valley—(See Convallaria Page 37)

Pardalinum (Leopard Lily)—Flowers reflexed, bright yellow at base, spotted brownish purple, remainder orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 feet. July and August.

Lily Regal—This is the wonderful new Lily of China, it is very hardy. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink and a beautiful shade of canary yellow at the center extending part way up the flower. Highly perfumed like the Jasmine.

Speciosum magnificum—A Japanese variety having magnificent large flowers of a deep rich red.

Superbum—Grows 3 to 4 ft., blooms in July. Flowers bright reddish orange, and spotted; very hardy.

Tigrinum flore pleno (The Double Tiger Lily)—The only double Tiger Lily worth growing.

Tigrinum simplex (The well-known Single Tiger Lily)—Of easiest culture and worthy of general planting on account of stateliness.

Leontopodium -- Edelweiss

Alpinum—A well-known Alpine with pretty white leaves and small yellow flowers which are surrounded by star-like heads of leaves, clothed with a dense white, wooly substance. A splendid plant for the rock garden. 4 to 5 inches. June to August.

Liatrix -- Blazing Star or Gay Feather

Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention because of its unusual appearance. However, it is beautiful as well as odd. In mid-summer, it throws up long, narrow spikes of rich, purple flowers which last a long time. A peculiarity of this flower is its attraction for Butterflies. A desirable cut flower.

Linum -- Flax

Linum perenne—Very attractive, both in foliage and bloom. Beautiful pale blue flowers on slender, graceful stems. A desirable plant for the border or the rockery. Grows two feet high.

Narbonnense—Forms a spreading clump of attractive foliage with a profusion of azure-blue flowers with white eye. Very handsome for the rockery.

Lobelia -- Indian Paintbrush

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers. Strong plants, often producing 10 to 18 spikes. 24 to 30 inches long.

Lupinus -- Lupines



LUPINES

Atro-Coeruleus—This is a dark blue variety, a good grower and bloomer.

Lavender Queen—This variety has lavender tinted, pink blossoms and is very pretty.

Polyphyllus Roseus—The combination of light and dark shades of pink.

Downers Hybrids—A new strain of hybrid Lupines. Mixed colors of unusual shades.

LUPINES—continued

Harkness & Sons Hybrids—The world-famed Regal Lupines. We offer these in yellow, navy-blue, apricot, fawn and yellow, pink and yellow, large bronze.

Lythrum -- Loosestrife

Superbum roseum—A very showy variety. Flowers in various shades of pink. It is splendid for planting along banks of streams and ponds.

Mertensia -- Blue Bells

Virginica—An early spring flowering plant 12 to 18 inches high. Blue flowers fading to clear pink. Very effective when planted with *Daf-fodils*.

Myosotis -- Forget-me-not

Nearly everyone is familiar with the *Forget-me-not* which makes such beautiful pictures in the garden in early Spring. They are alike charming in the border, rock garden, or by the water-side. They all like shade and a fair amount of moisture; use them freely as a ground cover for your Tulip or other bulb beds.

Dissitiflora—This is a rich blue early flowering variety, v

MYOSOTIS—continued

Palustris semperflorens—Large rich blue flowers with yellow eye; charming plant for damp places. Very profuse bloomer.

Pink Bouquet—A new fine variety for bedding and pots. Delicate pink flowers.

Ruth Fisher—Beautiful clusters of azure blue flowers. Dark, glossy green leaves. Very compact grower.

Nepeta -- Ground Ivy

Mussini—An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.

Oenothera -- Evening Primrose

Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.

Missouriensis—10 inches. June to August. A low species with prostrate ascending branches; profuse bloomer. Solitary flowers often 4 inches across. Good for rock garden or border.

Youngi—2 feet. June to August. A strong stocky, large-leaved plant with firm, shiny foliage, numerous bright lemon-yellow flowers.

Paeonia Sinensis -- Peonies

Everyone knows this hardy favorite. May and June is Peony-time and if given a chance, peonies will make a marvelous display for you—every plant being a huge bouquet. Peonies are very easy to grow as they will thrive in almost any soil and even stand a little shade. But full sun, deep rich soil and plenty of moisture will produce the biggest and heaviest blooms. Plant peonies in the garden and perennial border, or use them to border a walk or in a row near the hedge. Peonies grow well right in front of shrubs and make an excellent edger for the shrub planting.



PEONIES

Albert Crousse—(8.6) Large milky-white flowers with lilac tinted petals. Rose type bloom. Flowers in midseason.

Andre Laurie—Dark rose, large, very attractive; early.

Asa Gray—(8.1) Unique milky white flowers thickly sprinkled with carmine dots. This gives an effect of delicate pink. Late midseason.

Avalanche—(8.7) Ivory white touched with crimson on the center petals. Late midseason.

Couronne d'Or—(8.1) Large, full flowers, pure white of golden center, late.

Duchess de Orleans—Pink, early, large flowering.

Duke of Wellington—Sulphur white, very late.

Edulis Superba—Dark pink; free bloomer; early.

Felix Crousse—(8.4) A large compact globular bloom, fine form deep ruby red, very choice midseason to late.

Festiva Maxima—(9.3) Exceptionally large ivory white flowers with a fleck of crimson in the center. Midseason.

PAEONIA—continued

Floral Treasure—(7.5) Large showy rose type, pale lilac rose.

Jeanne D'Arc—(7.9) Crown type. Soft pink intermingled with sulphurous white and rose; center spotted crimson. Mid-season.

Karl Rosefield—(8.8) Brilliant dark crimson, one of the best of its color.

L' Indispensable—(7.3) Very large flat blooms of delicate pink flowers.

Livingstone—(8.1) Very full bloom; both buds and flowers very large and beautiful. Pale lilac-rose with silvery sheen. Fine cut flower variety. Late midseason.

Marie Lemoine—(8.5) Flowers are enormous, often 8 to 10 inches across. Ivory-white with narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals.

Midnight—(7.3) A large very dark maroon variety. Wonderful cut flower type. Early to midseason.

Mons. Jules Elie—(9.2) A masterpiece, and the king of peonies. Immense very full, globular flowers. Glossy lilac-pink shading to deeper rose at base, the entire flower overlaid with a silvery sheen. It is claimed to be the largest of all peonies. Resembles a large pink Chrysanthemum. Early midseason.

Mons Martin Cahuzac—(8.8) Large, full, massive well formed flowers. A perfectly solid ball of deep maroon, with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. Claimed to be the darkest peony in existence. Free bloomer. Midseason.

Officinalis Rubra—(8.6) A large round bloom of vivid crimson. This is the deep bright red peony of the old-time garden.

Queen Victoria—Pure white; one of the best standard varieties for cut flowers.

Reine Hortense—(8.7) A beautiful show flower. Very tall growing and produces perfectly formed flowers on long stiff stems. Color is lovely pink minutely splashed with crimson. Mid-season.

Sarah Bernhardt—(9.0) Semi-rose type. Flowers of remarkable size and freshness, in huge clusters, of unusual perfection of form. Apple-blossom pink, with each petal silver-tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Late.

Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille—(7.8) Rose type. The large compact blooms are a fresh hydrangea-pink, splashed with darker tints of violet rose, with a white reflex. Guard petals become nearly white. Midseason.

Venus—(8.3) Crown type. Blooms in clusters. The flowers are of medium size, compact and pale hydrangea-pink. Petals are large. Mid-season.

Papaver -- Poppies

The **Oriental Poppies** should be planted during the last of August or September. For a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring, nothing equals them during their period of flowering. May and June.

Mrs. Perry—This is orange apricot, a very fine variety.

Oriental—Large cup shaped bloom of crimson scarlet.

Oriental Hybrids—New varieties mixed. These are Hybrids and come in salmon, orange and various colors.

Princess Victoria Louise—Fine soft salmon rose.

Phlox Decussata --

Hardy Phlox

HARDY PHLOX

Athis—Deep clear salmon pink, very fine.

Bridesmaid—Pure white with crimson eye. Good grower and free bloomer. Midseason.

Champs Elysee—Fine rich crimson.

Eclairer—Large scarlet flowers with clearly defined crimson eye, surrounded with light halo.

Elizabeth Campbell—Clear salmon pink with a lighter center, growth medium height. This is one of the most popular in the pink phlox.

Miss Lingard—One of the most beautiful phlox in cultivation. Immense heads of lovely white flowers in June, September and October. Very fine for cut flowers.

Mrs. Chas. Door—A beautiful shade of lavender.

PHLOX—continued

Mrs. Jenkins—Immense panicles of white blooms. Free bloomer. Considered one of the very best white varieties.

Pantheon—Beautiful clear deep pink with faint halo. Tall growing. Fine for use where mass effect is desired. Blooms medium to late.

Rheinlander—A fine salmon-pink variety with claret eye. Flowers large and bloom in great profusion.

R. P. Struthers—Bright cherry-red with crimson eye. Tall grower and free bloomer. Very effective in Landscape plantings.

Thor—A beautiful shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused with a scarlet glow. Crimson eye.

Phlox Subulata --

Mountain Pinks

Rosea—Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations and blooms profusely.

Vivid—Bright pink with fiery red eye. Finest free-flowering dwarf phlox in existence.

Platycodon -- *Balloon Flower*

Grandiflora—Blue. 18 inches. June to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers. Good for rock garden and border.

Mariesi—Blue. 12 to 15 inches. July until late September. A beautiful dwarf species, with broad, thick foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers.

Primula -- *Hardy Primrose*

Vulgaris—Splendid little plants for naturalizing near shrubs, in the border or in shaded nooks in the rockery. The *Vulgaris* is the old English Primrose with pale yellow flowers.

Primula Polyanthus --

Bunch Primrose

Veris Hybrids—This strain includes various shades of lilac-purple and violet, as well as a wide range of buff, orange, salmon and rich reds approaching scarlet in intensity. Quite hardy and of vigorous growth.

Pyrethrum -- *Persian or**Painted Daisy*

The *Pyrethrums* are so easily cultivated that they may be recommended to all who possess a garden. They are perfectly hardy and absolutely invaluable for cut flowers through the Summer and early Fall. In form, the double varieties are *Chrysanthemum*-like, and as their chief beauty is in the months of May and June, they may well be designated Spring *Chrysanthemums*.

PYRETHRUM—continued

As cut flowers, their long stems make them ideal for decorative purposes. Their position should be in the border or in beds, in full sun. Transplant in August.



PYRETHRUM

James Kelway—A rich velvety, blood red variety. One of the new sorts from England.

Roseum—Deep rose color. Single flowers. Very fine for cutting.

Hybridum Grandiflorum—Quite large flowers of mixed colors. All shades. Very desirable for cut flowers.

Ranunculus -- *Buttercups*

Acris flore pleno—A double yellow upright growing, buttercup-like plant. Good for border in wet places; good cut-flower.

Repens flore pleno—A pretty, double flowering bright yellow buttercup; flowers in May and June.

Salvia -- *Meadow Sage*

Azurea—A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September, pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Pitcheri—Of branching habit, and has flower of a rich gentian blue. 3 to 4 feet.

Pratensis—Dwarf blue flowers in June.

Sanguinaria -- *Bloodroot*

Canadensis—A low perennial about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early Spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich, shady places or rock garden.

Saxifraga -- *Megasea*

Cordifolia—These will thrive in any kind of soil and in any position. Grow about 1 foot high, and are admirable for the front of the border or shrubbery, forming masses of handsome, broad, deep green foliage, which alone renders them useful; flowers appear very early in the Spring. Fine among rocks or ledges.

SAXIFRAGA—continued

Megasea Hybrids—Handsome plants in fine mixture of all shades of rose or pink. Excellent foliage. Good for the rock garden or border. Does well in shade or sun.

Scabiosa -- *Pincushion Flower*

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet)—Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted; they last a long time when picked and placed in water. This is a soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

Japonica—Lavender-blue flowers, from July to September. 2 feet.

Sedum -- *Stonecrop*

The dwarf varieties are charming plants for sunny positions in the rockery, etc., and the taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. They thrive in almost any soil. They are especially fond of sand and full sun, and may be considered the backbone of the American rock garden.

Acre—(Golden Moss). Green foliage, flowers bright yellow, grows 4 inches high. Blooms early. Dwarf.

Glaucum—An excellent dwarf variety for rockeries, or edgings.

Sieboldi—Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September. Dwarf.

Spectabile—Brilliant rose-colored flowers, and light green foliage. Grows 18 inches high. Fine for the hardy border.

Silene -- *Catchfly*

Alpestris—Dwarf rock plant; dainty, pure white flowers in May and June.

Saxifraga—A choice Alpine of mossy growth. Flowers white, in great profusion.

Schafta (Autumn Catchfly)—A charming border or rock plant, growing from 4 to 6 inches high, with masses of bright pink flowers from July to October.

Spirea -- *Astilbe*

Freule Van Den Bosch—New variety which grows 3½ feet high. The flower spikes are dark pink in color.

Filipendula (Dropwort)—Numerous corymbs of white flowers June and July. Grows about 15 inches high. Dark green fern-like foliage.

Stokesia -- *Cornflower Aster*

A charming and most beautiful native hardy plant which grows from 18 to 24 inches high and bears freely from June until late October. The flowers are lavender blue centaurea-like blooms which sometimes measure from 4 to 5 inches across. Succeeds well in any open sunny position. Desirable as a single plant in the hardy border and effective in masses or beds of any size.

Tritoma--*Red Hot Poker; Flame Flower; Torch Lily*

Pfitzeri—Hardy if given protection, but the most satisfactory method of wintering is to bury the roots in sand in a cool cellar. In bloom from August to October, with spikes 3 to 4 feet high, and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet.

Trollius -- *Globe Flower*

Europaeus, Orange Globe—Desirable free-flowering plants, producing their giant orange-yellow, buttercup-like blossoms on stems 1 to 2 feet high from May until August; succeeds admirably in the border in a half-shady position.

Tunica -- *Coat Flower*

Saxifraga—A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all Summer. Useful either for the rockery or the border.

Valeriana -- *Garden Heliotrope*

Officinalis—Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July with delicious strong heliotrope odor. 3 to 4 feet.

Veronica -- *Speedwell*

A family containing some of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden and rockery. Given a rich, well-drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will all thrive in an amazing manner. All the varieties listed are fine for the rock gardens or borders.

Longifolia subsessilis—2 feet. July to September. One of the handsomest blue-flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes completely studded with beautiful blue flowers; fine for cutting and one of the best plants for the hardy border.

Repens—1 to 2 inches. May and June. A useful rock or carpeting plant with light blue flowers. Not very hardy, we recommend *Rupetris* in its place.

VERONICA—continued

Rupestris—A fine rock plant growing 3 to 4 inches high; thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in early June under a cloud of bright blue flowers.

Spicata Rosea—2 feet. June to September. Much branched variety with pink flowers.

Viola -- Tufted Pansy

This is the best edging plant for the hardy border or garden; when properly cared for, these plants remain in full bloom from May until October. The great secret of their continuous bloom, though, is the fact that they must be sheared several times during the season so that the flowers do not go to seed.

Blue Perfection—Showy light blue flowers. A free bloomer.

Cornuta Papilio—A blue and white variety. Very desirable for the rockery.

VIOLA—continued

Improved Scotch Hybrids—Very striking and attractive flowers, which are blotched with contrasting colors.

Jersey Gem—A new variety which possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned Viola and the vigorous, bushy growth and roundish foliage of the finest English bedding varieties. Color is pure, rich violet, and slightly perfumed.

Lutea splendens—Grows about 6 inches tall. Has fine golden yellow flowers.

Yucca -- Adam's Needle

Filamentosa—Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated position on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. It is also indispensable for the rockery. Its broad, swordlike, evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in the Spring.

Tubers and Roots



Cannas

Ambassador—One of the new giant flowering varieties. Large red flowers with bronze foliage. Grows about 5 feet. Offered only in 3 and 4-inch pots.

City of Portland—A wonderful, new bright rosy-pink of the large flowering Cannas. Green foliage; very showy. Offered in 3 and 4 inch pots only.

Golden Eagle—Clear golden yellow, showing its trusses well above the foliage. No other pure yellow equals it in effectiveness. Grows four feet. Offered in 3 and 4-inch pots only.

King Humbert—This is one of the most popular of all Cannas. It grows to about 5 feet in height. Has brilliant orange scarlet colored flowers and broad, coppery bronze foliage. We offer dormant roots of this variety until March 1st.

CANNAS—continued

The President—The greatest red Canna. It possesses all the desirable qualities of other reds and produces immense flowers. A free bloomer. Grows about 5 feet. Offered in three and four inch pots only.

Dahlias

During the past few years many flower lovers have been growing dahlias. Their showy colors and large flowers have made them unusually attractive to those who grow flowers as a hobby.

We offer the regular tubers, and also plants from 2¼-inch pots.

Ambassador (Cactus)—A soft yellow at the center, with salmon amber and pink shadings, gradually deepening toward the tips. Flowers are the largest size.

Copper—A vigorous grower, producing flowers of an unusual copper shade in great profusion.

Eldorado (Decorative)—A compact low-growing dahlia, bearing immense golden yellow flowers on long stems. Very attractive.

F. W. Fellows (Cactus)—Produces flowers of unusually large size of an intense coral red, suffused with deeper crimson toward center.

Florence Finger, (A Decorative type)—A rich dark rose, good grower, free bloomer, flowers produced on long stems.

DAHLIAS—continued

Insulinde (Decorative)—Bronzy orange, great stems two feet long. Flowers 7 to 9 inches across. A giant Dahlia.

Jersey Beauty (Decorative)—Lovely large blooms of American Beauty Rose shade, borne on very long stems.

Jersey Beacon—One of the most attractive red flowers. A brilliant Chinese scarlet with a buff reflex, giving a two tone effect. Long vigorous habit.

Judge Morean (Decorative)—Handsome, perfectly formed flowers in a blended combination of the following colors: salmon, red, pink, orange, yellow and gold. Beautiful cut flower.

Margaret W. Wilson (Decorative)—A very fine opalescent pink. Flowers produced on long stems. Good show type.

Mrs. Carl Salbach, (Decorative type)—A deep lavender pink, a wonderful cut flower, very large, very long stems.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner (Decorative)—A variety which blooms well under almost any conditions. Pleasing orchid colored blooms borne in great profusion.

Shudow's Lavender (Decorative)—Beautiful large flowers of silvery lavender. One of the finest sorts for cut flowers.

Patrick O'Mara—The flowers are good size, perfect form and a large chrome yellow in color with a salmon red suffusion.

Pride of California—Deep rich red, splendid stock, free bloomer.

DAHLIAS—continued

Rodman Wanamaker (Decorative)—Large flowers of attractive light salmon yellow, with yellow center.

Storm King—This is a show type, a good grower, free bloomer and medium size flowers, very showy.

Gladioli

Gladioli are very delightful as cut flowers or mixed in garden plantings. We are offering only the well-known and most desirable varieties.

Crimson Glow—A very vigorous grower, producing massive spikes of glowing crimson flowers. This wonderful color is most attractive for decorative purposes or to add color to the garden.

Halley—Orange-pink, white throat, very early.

Le Mareschal Foch—An early blooming variety. The blooms are extremely large, and a delicate flesh pink in color.

Mrs. Francis King—One of the most beautiful of the Gladioli. Throws up tall graceful spikes of flame colored flowers. Flowers large and compact.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Flowers of large size on strong stems, color a lovely salmon shade with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat.

Schwaben—Lovely golden yellow spikes of bloom. Flowers large and very compact. One of the best and freest growing.

Fall Bulbs

Crocus

Blue Albion—Dark purple. Extra large.

La Majestueuse—Violet. Large flowered.

Large Yellow—Beautiful flowers of golden yellow.

Maximilian—Pure porcelain blue. Very large.

Mont Blanc—Pure white. Very popular variety.

Purpurea Grandiflora—Purple. One of the best.

Sir Walter Scott—Violet and white.

Muscari -- *Grape Hyacinths*

Heavenly Blue—Bright sky-blue. Best and largest of all Grape Hyacinths.

Racemosus—Dark violet. Very free flowering.

Hyacinths

Dr. Lieber—Dark porcelain-blue. Large spike, easy forcer.

Gertrude—Rosy-pink, large compact truss.

Grand Maitre—Deep porcelain-blue. Large bells; elegantly shaped spike. A leading variety.

La Victoire—Brilliant red; large spike. Flowers very early when planted outdoors.

L'Innocence—Pure white, fine large truss. Very early forcer. The best white for all purposes.

Lord Balfour—Rose-violet. Large bells, enormous flower.

Queen of the Blues—Large spikes of lovely light blue.

Narcissus

Empress—Yellow trumpet with pure white perianth. Very robust.

Emperor—Brilliant golden yellow trumpet. Large, substantial flower.

King Alfred—Uniform rich golden yellow. This giant golden trumpet has taken more prizes than any other variety because of its great beauty and elegance.

NARCISSUS—continued

Sir Watkin—Large yellow cup with sulphur-white perianth. Largest of all short-cupped varieties. Very popular sort.

Scilla

Campanulata Blue Queen—Large bright blue.

Campanulata Rosy Queen—Fine pink.

Siberica—Bright blue. Excellent for both indoor and outdoor planting.

Tulips

Single Early Tulips

Chrysolora—Pure golden yellow.

Cramoisie Brilliant—Brilliant scarlet.

De Wet (Fireglow)—Attractive orange yellow.

Hobbema—Pinkish-violet; distinct and peculiar color. Handsome flower on strong stem.

Jenny—Bright carmine rose. Fine for bedding.

Keizerskroon—Crimson-scarlet; edged bright yellow. Large, showy flower on tall, strong stem.

Pink Beauty—Pink. Very large flower on strong stem. The most charming bedding tulip.

Double Early Tulips

Azalea—Fine deep carmine pink. The deepest pink tulip.

Couronne D'Or—Golden-yellow, flushed with orange. Beautiful large flower, and strongly recommended for all purposes.

Mr. Van Der Hoeft—A lovely golden yellow novelty tulip.

Vuurbaak—Bright fiery scarlet. Immense flower borne on long stem.

Breeder Tulips

These unbroken forms of the Cottage Tulips are a most interesting class. They have become very popular lately on account of their refined, peculiar colors and vigorous growth. The enormous flowers carried on strong stems are very effective, and unusually suitable for garden-decoration.

Abd-el-Kader—Dark bronze, light bronze at edges.

Apricot—Bronzy buff, shaded orange; large peculiarly shaped flower.

Bacchus—Dark violet; immense flower on stiff stem.

Bronze Queen—Delicate shade of brown, inside tinted golden-bronze.

Bronze King—Indian reddish, brown tinted.

Cherbourg—Handsome gold.

Copernicus—Bronzy-brown, tall-stemmed flower.

Don Pedro—A beautiful shade of coffee-brown, shaded maroon, very distinct; attractive flower.

Duke of Edinburgh—Large dark purple.

Feu Ardent—Deep fiery crimson.

Golden Bronze—Rich golden bronze, a striking color.

Gold Finch—Bronze-green, shaded orange; very attractive.

Heloise—Purplish-red, very large.

Louis Seize—Blue, extra large.

Louis XIV—Rich purple, tinted golden bronze; a well-shaped flower of enormous size and striking beauty.

Lucifer—Orange red, very lovely color; large, well-shaped flower.

Medea—Salmon-rose, large flower.

Michel Angelo—Deep red, very fine color.

Newton—Dark purple; the tallest of all late flowering varieties.

Panorama—(Fairy) Deep orange-red; large, globular flower.

Roi de Siam—Purple violet.

Roi Soliel—Dark violet blue with bronze.

Turenne—Purplish-brown with soft yellow edge, very large and early.

St. James—Old rose, bronze edged. Large and beautiful.

Velvet King—Velvety-black, enormous flower on strong stem, very showy.

William de Zwijer—Deep purple, large, extra.

Darwin Tulips

These beautiful late flowering Tulips are very robust. They grow and thrive everywhere, and make a splendid effect. The handsome large flowers are of a well-rounded shape and admitted to be the best for all decorative purposes.

After Glow—Dark rose with coppery colored edge. New.

Bartigon—A tall, large, fiery-red flower.

Centenaire—Large violet rose with blue base. Enormous flower of perfect shape.

City of Haarlem—Vermilion. Handsome flower.

Dream—A most charming tulip. Violet mauve, suffused towards edges of petals with silvery lilac. Very tall.

Edmee—A very beautiful rosy pink, shading to silvery pink at edges. Large flower.

Europe—Glowing salmon scarlet, shaded rose.

Faust—Dark purple maroon, blue base, large and brilliant.

Feu Brilliant—Glowing vermilion, blue and white base.

King Harold—Purplish red.

La Fiancee—Silvery light lilac rose, lighter at the edges.

La Tulipe Noire (The Black Tulip)—Deep maroon black; the darkest and finest form of Darwin Tulip. Very strong stem and large flower.

Mr. Farncomb Sanders—Brilliant rosy scarlet with showy white base. Very large, beautifully shaped flower. One of the best.

Nauticas—Purplish rose, deep violet blue base; one of the largest.

Pride of Harlem—Bright carmine rose, fine base; enormous flower of perfect form and grand beauty. For groups this variety is unsurpassed both for its glorious color and stately habit.

Princess Elizabeth—Deep pink, long, finely shaped flower of great substance.

Shophronsine—Light rose.

Mayflowering Tulips -- Cottage

In the month of May no flowers are more striking than those of the charming Cottage Tulips.

There is a wonderful range of extremely beautiful and brilliant colors, and the graceful flowers, waving on their long stems, expand widely in the sunshine, giving a dazzling effect.

They flower when all the others are over, which renders these beautiful tulips highly valuable.

Ellen Willmott—Delicate canary yellow. Long beautifully shaped flower on tall, straight stem. One of the most attractive and finest of this class.

Grenadier—Orange-red.

Inglescomb Yellow—Yellow. Very large gold flower. Long strong stem; very vigorous.

John Ruskin—Orange yellow and pink. A lovely combination of colors.

Moonlight—Pale yellow. Long, finely shaped flower.

Mrs. Moon—The largest of the late yellow tulips.

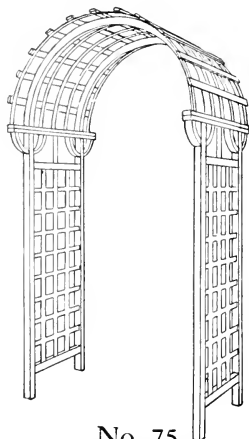
Zomerschoon—Fine carmine rose. Sulphur flamed. Extremely beautiful.

New Hybrids

Ambrosia—Salmon orange. Outside shaded blue rose. Very large flower on tall stem.

It costs a little more to buy dependable plants. "Plant sales" and "special low prices" usually indicate an over-production of poorly grown or undependable varieties.

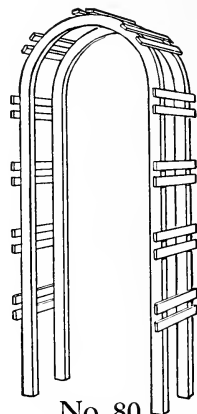
Garden Furniture



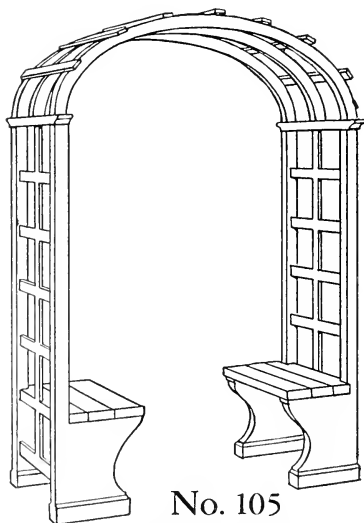
No. 75
Rose Arch

Garden Benches and Arbor Seats invite you to linger in the quietness, peace and tranquility of your garden. Pergolas, Garden Gates, Sun Dials, Gazing Globes—all tend to make a beautiful garden or yard more beautiful. We manufacture these sturdily built, yet graceful garden appurtenances.

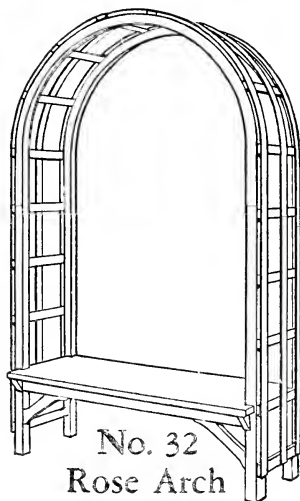
If you so prefer, our Landscape Engineers will design Pergolas, Arbors, Fences, etc., to fit your particular needs. We are showing only some of the more popular designs.



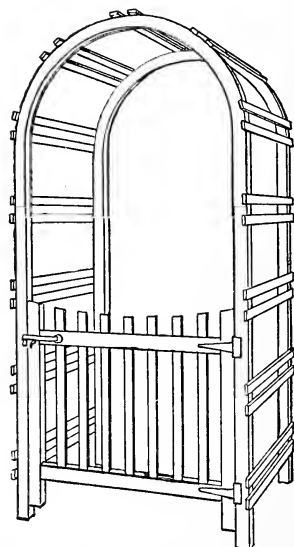
No. 80
Rose Arch



No. 105
Arbor Seat



No. 32
Rose Arch



No. 166 Arched Gateway

Fruits

For years the Westminster Nursery has supplied the fruit growers of this section with fine fruit trees and plants. Hundreds of commercial orchards and berry patches in Maryland and the surrounding states are live and profit-making testimonials that our fruit trees and plants are most reliable and satisfactory. Below we list the most desirable varieties for this section.

Apples



Summer Varieties

Early Harvest—Medium size yellow, fine for eating.

Golden Sweet—Large yellow, very fair, good grower.

Red Astracan—Summer, medium size red striped, heavy bearer.

Yellow Transparent—Very early, medium size, greenish yellow, heavy bearer, in great demand for pie and cooking purposes. One of the first good varieties on the market.

Fall Varieties

Duchess—Large red stripe, heavy bearer, fine for pies and sauce.

Gravenstein—An early Fall, large streaked and splashed with red.

Maiden Blush—Large red blush color.

Paradise—A large green and red sweet apple, fine flavor and very good keeper.

Smoke House—Large yellow green mottled with dull red, fine flavor.

Summer Rambo—Medium yellowish, streaked a dull red, fine grower, very productive.

Wealthy—Medium red, very hardy and can be grown where many varieties do not thrive.

William Early Red—Medium to large, bright red, good quality.

Winter Varieties

Cortland—Red, new variety. A cross between McIntosh red and Ben Davis.

Delicious—Red, large, very highly flavored. One of the most popular and highest priced apples grown.

Fallawater—Very large, yellowish green, dull red cheek. A strong grower, fine cooking apple.

Grimes Golden—This is a medium size, yellow, heavy bearer, excellent flavor.

Jonathan—No doubt there is not another apple planted so extensively as the Jonathan. Bright red, medium size, excellent quality, good keeper.

McIntosh—A large red, flesh white, one of the best flavored apples grown. An extraordinary variety.

Rome Beauty—Extra large, red, and a very late keeper. Good flavor and brings the highest price.

Stark—Extra large apple of greenish yellow with red blush. Good keeper. Good baking apple.

Staymans Winesap—Large bright red and juicy. Good flavor and the quality ranks with the best. A fine keeper and always demands the highest price.

Spitzenberg—Very fine for winter use. Good flavor, almost a bright red apple. Will keep until February.

Crab Apples

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple. Deep crimson; very popular on account of its size, beauty and hardiness; tree vigorous.

Martha—Resembles the Transcendent, but is larger; handsome, showy fruit; bears enormously.

Transcendent—Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color a brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

Peaches



Belle of Georgia—A well-known standard variety. Early August.

Carman—Large, rich, juicy and of high quality; pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough. Free from rot and unsurpassed as a shipper. Very hardy and a very profitable market variety.

Chair's Choice—A mid-season bearing peach. September 12th.

Champion, W—An early peach of ironclad hardness. Remarkable for its size and quality, many specimens having attained to the size of ten inches in circumference. Free. August 25.

Elberta—The most popular peach grown. It is hardy, a sure bearer and very prolific. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. A generally successful market peach, North and South. Ripens soon after Early Crawford. Free. September 1st.

Fox Seedling—A strong mid-season variety. September 15th.

Greensboro, W—An improvement on the Alexander with which it ripens, but it is double the size and very beautiful. Prolific and of excellent quality. July 4th.

Heath Cling (White Heath Cling)—Originated in Maryland, where it is much esteemed. Large size and good flavor. September.

Hiley Early—A very early variety that gets into the market long before the standard mid-season varieties. July 20th.

J. H. Hale—A remarkable peach of the Elberta type. Very productive and hardy. Ripens a few days earlier than the Elberta, and has large, very firm, heavy fruit. Early September.

PEACHES—continued

Late Crawford—Superb yellow peach; of large size and excellent quality; great bearer. September 18th.

Mt. Rose—A peach of merit. August 15th.

Niagara—In appearance just like Elberta and of same size. However, it is a much better peach in quality, much less subject to leaf curl and other diseases, hardier and about a week later. Free.

O. M. Free—A fine mid-season peach, bearing around September 15th.

Picquet's Late—A good variety. September 28th.

Ray—An early variety. August 10th.

Roberta—In the market at mid-season. September 10th.

Rochester—Earliest yellow peach; red-cheeked; juicy and delicious. Strong grower and early bearer. August 15th.

Salway—One of the best and most regular bearers. Very large, creamy yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. Early October.

Smock, Beer's—Large yellow, with dull red cheek; quality second class, hardy, robust and an immense bearer. Free. September 25th.

Stump—A variety coming into market just before the Morris White and Salway.

Apricots

Acme—A new and fine variety; tree stout, healthy and hardy, with handsome foliage. Fruit large and sweet; rich, yellow with red cheeks. July.

Early Golden—Small, roundish oval; color pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality; hardy and productive. Freestone.

Pears

Clapp's Favorite—Very large, finely grained and juicy. Pale lemon-yellow color. August and September.

Bartlett—Best and most popular of all pears for market and home use. Color clear yellow with a faint blush on exposed cheek. Fruit very large, thin skinned; flesh buttery and melting, rich musky flavor. Its splendid qualities render it a general favorite everywhere. Tree strong grower, bears young and abundantly. August and September.

Beurée Bosc—A large russety pear with long neck; melting, high flavored and delicious. Bears well. September to October.

Buerre D'Anjou—Great money maker. Fruit large, buttery and melting. Late. Keeps until winter holidays.

Duchess (Douchess d'Angouleme)—Very juicy, with rich, excellent flavor. An all around variety for dessert, cooking and market. Succeeds best as a dwarf.

PEARS—continued

Flemish (Flemish Beauty)—Large; pale yellow, covered with light russet, turning reddish-brown when ripe, flesh juicy, very sweet, rich and melting.

Kieffer—Medium large; yellow and crimson, with russet and brown; flesh firm and good when ripe; the Ben Davis of the pear family; when properly ripened is delicious. Tree vigorous, with healthy, dark green foliage; an early bearer and very productive everywhere. October.

Lawrence—Medium; lemon yellow, flesh sweet, melting, aromatic; recommended as one of the very best winter sorts. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Either dwarf or standard. November-December.

Seckel—Fruit small; skin rich yellowish brown, with a deep brownish red cheek. Very juicy; one of the richest and highest flavored pears known September and October.

Sheldon—Large, round, greenish-yellow in color, covered with light russet. It is very juicy, and has a tasty flavor. The tree is a fine grower and a good bearer. October to November.

Worden (Worden's Seckel)—Medium size; golden yellow, with russet cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, buttery, with a rich aroma; recommended highly as a dessert and market sort. Tree hardy and an enormous bearer. September.

The varieties listed above can be furnished in either standard or dwarf trees.

Quinces

Bourgeat—Very large, smooth, golden-yellow. Tender and is a good keeper. Very productive and healthy.

Champion—A beautiful large quince of a golden yellow color, bears abundantly quite late in season. Last of October.

Meech's Prolific—Ripens earliest of all quinces. Quality unsurpassed and quince itself is very large, of a yellowish color.

Orange—Considered one of the best. Bears bright golden yellow fruit. Ripens in October.

Mulberries

Downing's Everbearing—A beautiful tree for the lawn; bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks; berries are about one and one-half inches long; color blue-black.

Hick's Everbearing—Medium, very sweet and good; tree vigorous and profuse bearer. Season extends over three months.

New American—Equal to Downing in all respects and much hardier tree. Vigorous grower and very productive, ripe from middle of June until September. Color black.

Cherries
Sweet Varieties

Bing—Fruit large, dark brown or black; one of the most delicious late sweet cherries on the Pacific coast; is considered one of the most profitable. Tree hardy and vigorous; seems to succeed East better than most sweets. Late.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black, half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive; free. Ripens first to middle of July.

Governor Wood—Clear, light red, tender and delicious. Hangs well on the tree. End of June.

Napoleon—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; very firm, juicy and sweet. Bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Windsor—Bears very large, firm, dark red fruit. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower.

Yellow Spanish—Vigorous growth, large; pale yellow, with red cheeks; firm, juicy and delicious; very good. Ripens end of June.

Sour Varieties

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red; sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a splendid grower and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties. Ripens through June.

Dyehouse—One of the best sour cherries for quality and has a smaller pit than Early Richmond. The tree is hardy, is an upright grower and always productive.

Late Duke—Large, heart-shaped, dark, handsome red when fully ripe; flesh light colored, sub-acid; flavor good; one of the latest.

Large Montmorency—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later.

Plums

Abundance—As its name implies, this is the most prolific of the plum trees. Bears early; pinkish-red fruit. August.

Burbank—Most prolific variety for the market. The most popular Japan sort. A good keeper and an excellent shipper. Valuable for canning and market. Fruit is large, excellent quality, juicy, tender and fine flavored. Skin is dark red, over a yellow ground, thick bloom. Can be picked before ripe and will color perfectly. The tree is vigorous, very productive and needs close pruning. July.

Bradshaw—The tree grows large and well formed, bears regularly and heavily. The plums are large, attractive in appearance, being a light purplish red changing to dark reddish at maturity. Keeps and ships well. August.

PLUMS—continued

German Prune—Large, dark blue, rich and agreeable flavor; well thought of for drying and therefore commercially desirable. September.

Lombard—Probably the most widely planted in America, medium size, violet-red in color, hardy and productive, having a good market value. Adapts itself to any soil and will thrive in any climate. A healthy, productive and regular bearer. Extremely hardy. Excellent for canning and preserving. August.

Moore's Arctic—Small, purplish black, juicy, sweet, immense bearer. One of the hardiest in bud and bloom.

Satsuma—Large, globular, with sharp point. Purple and red. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red color. Vigorous grower.

Shiro—A well-known variety, giving satisfaction wherever grown.

Shropshire Damson—Is the best known of the Damsons, being found not only in nearly all commercial plantations, but in the smallest home collections as well. Shropshire is enormously productive, bearing its load of fruit year after year until it is a standard among fruits for productivity and reliability in bearing, which is late in season. October.

Wickson—Good market variety. Perfectly shaped and deep red in color. Very large. September.

Blackberries

Snyder—Very hardy and productive; fruit medium size, with no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Kittatiny, and they are straight and short; comparatively free from rust; a safe and profitable berry to plant; succeeds and yields well anywhere.

Blowers—Fruit large and of good quality; plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. A promising new variety.

Early Harvest—The earliest of the Blackberries; fruit medium, glossy black; good quality, firm and attractive in appearance. Plant hardy and productive.

Eldorado—A valuable variety; medium size, jet black, melting, sweet and rich; hardy and very productive.

Raspberries

Cumberland (Black)—In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety; berries are large and fine; quality very similar and fully equal to Gregg; fruit firm and will stand long shipments. Ripens mid-season.

Kansas (Black)—Originated at Lawrence, Kansas; healthy, vigorous and not subject to leaf blights; produces strong, healthy tips; fruit large, as fine a berry as Gregg and equally as good a shipper; ripens early; very prolific.

RASPBERRIES—continued

Latham—A new Red Raspberry that is extraordinary in its size, productiveness and hardiness. A favorite among growers.

St. Regis—A new acquisition to the Red Raspberry family. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Large, bright crimson; flesh firm and meaty. Good shipper and very prolific.



Currants

Cherry—Large, red; bunches short; plant is vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—The most popular Red Currant; very large and handsome.

Red Cross—This is a strong growing, medium season variety; clusters are long and of medium size; berries are large in size. Probably the sweetest of all varieties.

Gooseberries

Downing—Large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality, both for cooking and table use. Bush is a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

Smith's Improved—Large, light green fruit, sweet and of good quality; vigorous and productive.

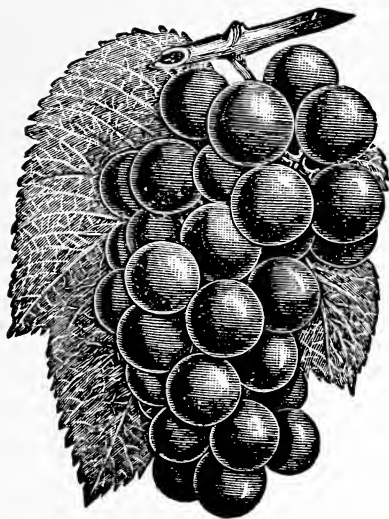
Rhubarb

Myatt's Linneaus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant". It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy. Mild sub-acid flavor.

Asparagus

Palmetto—The most popular variety, both for home growing and commercial planting. Large and extremely productive.

Pedigree Washington—Very good, rust-proof variety. Planted in great quantities for commercial use.



Grapes

Agawam—Red in color; skin thick and berries large. Ripens early and is very vigorous. Late September.

Catawba—A good, long-lived market variety; much in demand for wine and champagne; large berries, copper-red and purplish. Requires a long season. Excellent keeper. Late September.

Campbell's Early—One of the best of the early varieties; a comparatively new grape; especially successful for market purposes; flavor rich and sweet; clusters are large and handsome, black with light purple bloom; vine strong and vigorous grower.

Concord—Fruit large and black. There are more Concord plants than all the other varieties combined. Very vigorous and prolific grower.

Moore's Diamond—Leading early white grape with yellowish tinge; bunches large, very few seeds, juicy and free from pulp. Vine vigorous in growth, bears early September.

Moore's Early—A large, purplish-black, berry; sweet and of good quality, ripening about ten days earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy.

Niagara—A leader among the white varieties; a highly profitable market grape; both the berry and bunch are large, greenish-white tinted with pale yellow when ripe. Skin is thin, but tough; plant is hardy and a good yielder.

The New Caco—Red; has a most delicious flavor of the highest quality. Cross between Concord and Catawba. The vines are very strong growers, hardy, healthy and prolific. Ripens early.

Worden—Bunches large and almost black when fully ripe; berries large and thin-skinned; juicy and highly flavored; about ten days ahead of Concord.

Strawberries

Aroma—Medium late standard variety. Clean, hardy plants which will thrive in most any soil. Produces large, deep red fruit of excellent quality.

Chesapeake—Bears delicious, large, glossy red berries late in the season. Very firm; good shipper.

Gandy—One of the best varieties for shipping. Good quality berry. Late. Must be planted in low, springy soil and produce best results.

Haverland—An old time variety. Very productive.

Klondyke—Improved strain. Very valuable for Southern and Southwestern planting.

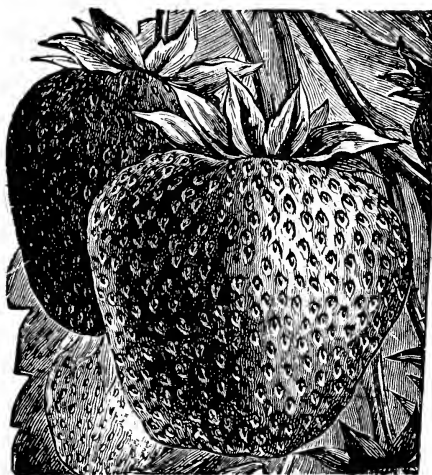
Mastodon—The most popular everbearing plant. Should be planted in Spring only. Extremely prolific and very profitable when grown commercially.

Oaks Early—Plants hardy and strong; produce delicious berries very early.

Premier—Begins to ripen very early and covers a long season. Large crops of berries, unusual in size and color. Plants not subject to rust or mildew. Grows well in rich soil in any part of the country.

Progressive—The first real everbearing strawberry. Fruit of medium size and excellent quality. Does best in good, rich garden soil.

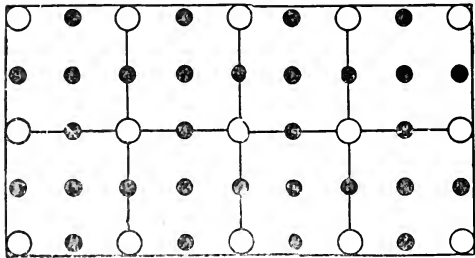
Senator Dunlap—Suitable for home or market use. Medium early variety. Fruits large.



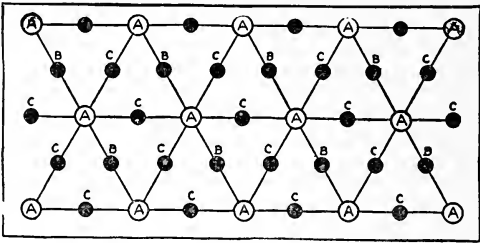
Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy; a strong grower and very productive; a superb and profitable market fruit.

Orchard Planting Suggestions



SQUARE PLAN for Setting Orchard. Open circle represents permanents, 40 feet apart; and dots fillers, 20 feet apart. The latter to be removed in twenty years. These are distances adopted by most planters.



TRIANGULAR PLAN for Setting an Orchard A permanent set, 40 feet apart. C and B fillers, 20 feet apart. C fillers to be removed in fifteen years. B fillers to be removed in twenty-five years. These are the distances adopted by most planters.

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre

The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart.

	Square Method	Δ Method
40 feet apart	27 trees	31 trees
35 feet apart	35 trees	40 trees
30 feet apart	50 trees	55 trees
25 feet apart	70 trees	80 trees
20 feet apart	110 trees	125 trees
18 feet apart	135 trees	155 trees
15 feet apart	195 trees	225 trees
12 feet apart	305 trees	350 trees
10 feet apart	435 trees	505 trees
8 feet apart	680 trees	775 trees
6 feet apart	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
5 feet apart	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
4 feet apart	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
3 feet apart	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
2 feet apart	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
1 foot apart	43,560 trees	50,300 trees

Permanent Varieties

Maiden Blush	Stark
Baldwin	Winter Banana
Northern Spy	York Imperial
Smokehouse	

Filler Varieties

Duchess	McIntosh
Delicious	Red Astrachan
Ea. Harvest	Rome Beauty
Gravenstein	Stayman's Winesap
Grimes' Golden	Wealthy
Jonathan	Yellow Trans.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet
Apples, Dwarf	8 to 10 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet
Pears, Dwarf	10 feet
Peaches and Apricots	16 to 18 feet
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 feet
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet
Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Currants	3 to 4 feet
Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries	3 to 4 feet
Blackberries	5 to 7 feet
Strawberries	1½ by 1½ feet
Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ feet
Asparagus, in fields	1 by 4 feet

**AGE THAT OUR 2-YEAR APPLE TREES
BEGIN TO FRUIT**

Three Years After Planting

Duchess	Wealthy
Grimes' Golden	Maiden Blush
	Yellow Transparent

Four Years After Planting

Ea. Harvest	Stark
Gravenstein	York Imperial
	Jonathan

Five Years After Planting

McIntosh	Stayman's Winesap
Red Astrachan	Winter Banana
Rome Beauty	Delicious

Seven Years After Planting

Spitzenburg	Tolman Sweet
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<i>BERBERIS</i> Evergreen	13	Cranberry Highbush	27	GLOBE THISTLE	39
Berckman's Golden Arborvitae	7	CRANE'S BILL	40	Glossy Privet	14
<i>BETULA</i>	16-19	CROCUS	49	Goldenbell	23
<i>Bignonia</i>	32	CUPID'S DART	36	Golden Elder	23
<i>Biota orientalis</i>	7	<i>CUPRESSUS</i>	8	GOLDENCHAIN	23
<i>Biota aurea nana</i>	7	CURRENTS	56	Golden Moss (<i>Sedum</i>)	47
BIRCH	16	Cut Leaf Weeping Birch	19	Golden Plum Cypress	11
BISHOP'S HAT	39	<i>CYDONIA</i>	26	Golden Prostrate Juniper	10
Bittersweet	32	<i>CYPRIPEDIUM</i>	37	Golden Savara Cypress	11
BLACKBERRIES	56	CYPRESS	8	Golden Tipped Arborvitae	7
Black Hill Spruce	11	CYPRESS <i>Retinospora</i>	11	GOOSEBERRIES	56
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